Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,942.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
29th Jany.	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
12th ,,	DELHI	8090	.....	...
19th ,,	MANTUA	10868	.....	...
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
12th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
* 22nd ,,	ARCADIA	7003	.....	...
26th ,,	INDIA	791	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10812	.....	...
9th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9805
23rd ,,	MANTUA	10868	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10190
21st ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 523, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 949

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.		Leave Karachi, 1910.	
C City of Manchester	5554	..		Feb.	1 1910
Croxteth Hall	5309	..		,,	3 ,,
*C City of Athens	5690	...		,,	18 ,,
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 2	1910	...	...
C City of York	7705	,, 22	,,	Mar.	19 ,,
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6	,,	...	...
C City of Glasgow	6457	...		April	15 ,,
B City of Madras	9284	Apr. 11	,,	,,	21 ,,
*C City of Calcutta	7512	,, 25	,,	,,	22 ,,
B Walton Hall	4934	,, 25	,,	May	6 ,,
C City of Manchester	5554	...		,,	7 ,,
*C Crofton Hall	5321	May 24	,,	...	...
C City of Karachi	8657	...		,,	31 ,,
A City of Benares	6738	...		June	15 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
a C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
a C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	525	390
To Naples	Return ..	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single...	525	390
To Marseilles or Genoa	Return..	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return ..	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DWARKA	1,696	Thur. 27th Jan.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 28th Jan.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 31st Jan.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of Hughish mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvis.

FOR C. MANDVIS, KARACHI AND SUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,696 tons, on Thursday, 27th Jan. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "WAROONGA," 2,813 tons, on Monday, 31st Jan. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bassein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about the 29th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

26th January, 1910.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	14th ,,
AFRICA	4730	R. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4389	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4730	R. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4389	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERNER	5423	A. Feresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWAERTS	6900	B. Bednars	29th March
NIPPON	8350	H. Tarabocchia	26th April
AUSTRIA	7688	S. Cocol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 ,, 750*
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,, 635*
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,, 359
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILING.

The new s. s. "GASTEIN," will sail from Bombay about the 1st of March direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
AUSTRIA	R. Cobol	7688	24th Feb. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES of all kinds without limit to size, shape or weight received and forwarded cheaply and quickly to all parts of the World prepaid or charged forward by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Soldiers' private boxes forwarded by specially organised "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS SERVICE" with safety and economy.

Packages by both the above services delivered to the door of the addressee in England through Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ld., Pickfords Ld., and Sutton & Co., for which firms we are Local Agents.

COUTTS & CO.
HORNBY ROW,
Post Pox 249,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	8th Feb. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Lafont	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,655	Reboisat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Bazilon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,528	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Lafont	7th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Bazill..	26th Feb. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Syojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthar
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.

The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.

Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."

THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE

For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz.,
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.

A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.

Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS'• PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.

This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5 5.

Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.

Rs. 75-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.

Price includes case and shoulder strap.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Bombay	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Chittagong	Penang	Bangkok
Calcutta	Bangkok	Hankow
Colombo	Batavia	Yokohama
Rangoon	Soerabaya	New York
Penang	Manilla	
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial, . 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on dep. Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR	RANGOON
BATAVIA	(Federated Malay	SAIGON
BOMBAY	States.)	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MYSORE	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA.	SOERABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

ACHILLE BRIOSCHI & Co.

MILAN—ITALY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

DIPLOMAS AWARDED AT PRINCIPAL EXHIBITIONS OF THE WORLD.

BRIOSCHI'S EFFERVESCENT CITRATE is very light and of exquisite taste.
This EFFERVESCENT CITRATE prevents gastric Acid and nausea, and is highly recommended as a Tonic.
Do you want a refreshing beverage during the hot season? Then make use of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.
Do you wish your children always to be kept in good health? Then use freely BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.
Never leave your houses without putting a tin of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE in your hand-bag.
It is taken in water, or mixed with Syrup, Essences, or Wines and also with coffee.

Annual Consumption, 150 tons. Price per tin, 12 Ans. only.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "CASTALIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 26th January, 1910.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 5th February, 1910, for the construction of a new PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY in connection with the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Value of work about Rs. 89,000. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours, either on personal application or by Agents. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1910.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 24th February, 1910, at 6-30 p. m.

BEN. H. MUNDY,
Honorary Secretary.

24th January, 1910.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. ABID & CO., Hyderabad and Secunderabad, &c., hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that the service of Mr. D. P. Mooe, as Manager of their Secunderabad Branch, CEASE from this date and his Power of Attorney is CANCELLED.

January 18th, 1910.

BOMBAY RACES.

7th Extra

GRAPHIEL'S SELECTIONS.—

10 *a. m.*, 12 *Noon, Race days only.*

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Rs. 15 the card, no guiding comments.

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The Hon. Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, K. C. S. I.
Major General J. C. Swann, C. B.
The Right Rev. The Bishop of Bombay.
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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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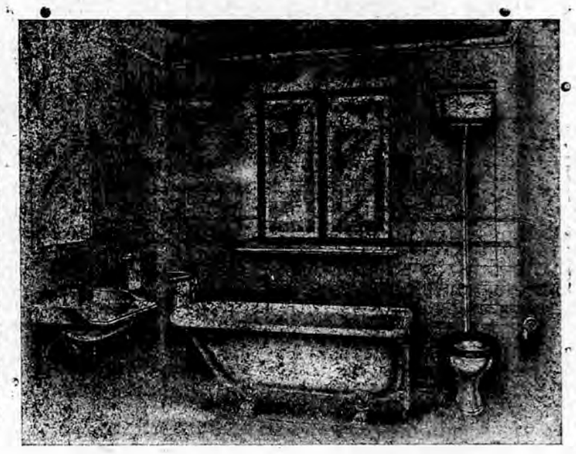

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RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5	for	£. 1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ...	„	81,349
Annual Income ...	„	1,406,762
Assets ...	„	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination. Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
WADDELL & CO., MADRAS.
A. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.

NOTICE.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 25.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 82 5/8—3/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ... 25/40+0·1
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 98 3/4 unchgd
Spain Cheques on London. ...20-47—0 1/2
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 24 1/8—1-16
Do. 2 months hence. ... ...24 1-8—1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Firm and Buyers.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ...62 15/16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). 1-3-14 1/2unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent. since 20th January.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) 96 1/2unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight ... 2 3/4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2 3/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 2 3/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 2 5/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77-9
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 2 1-8+1-8
Do. of day market loans ... 2 3-8+1-8

MANCHESTER, January 25.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	7,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	.....
Do. do. called	2,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	.....
Do. Day's Imports...	28,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot, Moderate demand	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Easier
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.... ...	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	7-70—4
Egyptian F. G. F. 12 5/8unchgd

Cotton Delivery	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Mid. Uplands	7-44	7-45	7-46	7-49	7-50
	—5	—5	—7	—7	—7
G. O. C.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
Liverpool arrivals.	7-50	7-49	7-23	6-80	
	—7	—7	—7	—7	—6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, January 25.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	20,000
Do. Last year ...	68,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ...	1,000
Do. Exports to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York ..... Mar. 14-12+5	Declined early owing to unfavourable financial condition and advanced later on firm Southern spot market and improved demand.
Do. at New York ..... May 14-29+5	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	14-35 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 5/8—1/8
Demand Bills	4-86 1/4+1/4
Silver Commercial Bars ...	52 1/4—1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	15 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Dull.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Mar. 14-44+9
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 14-64+13

LINSEED.

LONDON, January 25.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 55	
" "	months, Jan.-Feb.
" "	Ports, Dunkirk
" "	Buyers, sellers, &c., Nearest Value.

WHEAT.

LONDON, January 25.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs	39 1/2
Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	40 1-4
Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat ...	— 46 3/4
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Dull.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore	46
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Dull.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore	42
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Dull.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship...	58
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done and Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.... ...	41 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.	41 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 7-10 1-2 Sellers.

SUGAR.

Sugar—15-10 1/2 May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ...	...£ 71 1-4
Yellow Metal	6 1-4
Iron Corrugated sheets ...	...£11 15 0

PORT SAID, January 26.

The P and O steamer "Moldavia," has shipped £125,000 of gold for Bombay.

BOMBAY, JANUARY 26,

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. for Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credit. Very little was done during the day. To-day being the Council Bills day Banks closed earlier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand do.	1s. 4 1/16d.
3 m/s credits on London ...	1s 4 1/4d.
Demand Francs... ...	.....
3 m/s. credit "	170 1/2
Demand Marks... ...	.....
3 m/s. credit "	139 1/2
30 d/s. Hongkong	132
" Shanghai	176
" Japan	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened at 94 1-16 per cent. for ready and settlement at 94 1-8 per cent. From 2nd March settlement later on the rates declined in both positions at the close.

We quote :—

94 Buyers,	... 2nd Feb. Settlement.
94-1 "	... 2nd March "

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was down by 1-16 at 24 1-8 both for ready and forward and New York was down by 1-8 at 52 1-4.

Locally the market both for Gold and Silver remained unchanged.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	9	6
97 touch	23	4	6
National Bank	23	15	6
Chartered Bank	23	15	0
Sovereign Shield	15	4	0
Do Dragon	15	6	0
Australind	23	15	9

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	64	0	0
17 Penny ready	63	15	0
First Settlement	64	0	6
Second	64	5	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Home prices remained unchanged. There is very little enquiry for ready, and there being sellers for forward prices locally declined by half to one anna. Tone quiet.

Rapeseed :—Home prices were down by 3 to 6d, very little enquiry for ready and prices declined by one anna. Tone dull.

Wheat :—Remained unchanged. Fair business has been done during the day. Tone steady.

Castorseed :— Gingellyseed :— Mowraseed :— } Remained unchanged. Good business has been done for ready. Tone steady.

Poppyseed :—No material change has been effected. For futures one anna less is quoted. Tone steady.

Cottonseed :—Market is improving having a good damand, and prices were put up by 4 annas.

We quote :—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 1
Linseed, Small ...	... " 9 14

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 8
Yellow do. ...	... " 7 7
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 4
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 13
Castoreed ...	... " 33 to 34
Mowraseed... ...	... " 6 3
Maize	... " 31 to 32
Groundnuts ...	... " 38 to 42
Mustardseed ...	... " 80 to 85
Cottonseed	... " 24 to 25
Gingellyseed ...	... " 37 to 45
Bhandesh Howri ...	" 41 to 45
Gadburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Parsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/15	" 42 to 44
Do. do de 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/35...	
Do. Mixed 50/60...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	" 40 to 42
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	" 38 to 39
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	" 41 to 43
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hingaughat	" 46 to 50
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni ...	" 37 to 39

WHEAT—

Choice Pissi ...	... " 42
Delhi ...	... " 41
Hard Red... ...	... " 33 to 35
Jubalpore, 70/30 ...	... " 39
Cawnpore Pissi ...	... " 40

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 25th January :—

Wheat ...	...	3,421 cwts
Linseed ...	...	993 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	...	2,052 "
Gingellyseed	...	28,491 "
Poppyseed ...	...	2,178 "
Groundnuts	...	14,073 "
Castorseed ...	...	3,158 "
Rice ...	...	881 "
Myrabollams	...	7,355 "
Cottonseed...	...	34,586 "
Mowraseed...	...	88 "
Gram ...	...	1,294 "
Joowar ...	...	5,822 "
Maize ...	...	1,078 "

SHARES.

Petits opened at Rs. 3,395 for February and 3,410 for March for the whole day there was a rise and fall from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 and the closing rates were Rs. 3,402 1-2 for February and Rs. 3,417 1-2 for March.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,457 1-2 X. D.
India	68 C. D.
Indian Specie	54 1/2 C. D.
Bank of Burma...	118 C. D.

MILLS.

Colaba	1,100
Currimbhoy	385
Crescent...	87 1/2
Davids	371 1-4
Framji Petits	1,735
Kohinoor	680
Manockji Petit	3,395
New Great Eastern	182 1/2
Phœnix	87 1-2
Swadeshi	1,155
Luxmi Cotton	1580
Morarji	3,075

PRESSES.

New Moftussil	765

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. E. S. and T. Co's. Ord ...	94 1/2
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	153
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord ...	312 1/2
Colaba Land & Mill	1,095
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	20
Treacher & Co	540

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	302 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	125
Tapti-Valley	450

COTTON.

Liverpool in the morning was up by 4 points and New York remained unchanged.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 300 and advanced to Rs. 302 but again declined to Rs. 300 at which rate some business was done and closed at Rs. 302.

Fine Broach opened at Rs. 325 and closed at Rs. 327 at which rate a nominal business was done.

Prices all round remained unchanged and a little business was done during the day both by the Mills and Exporters.

Tone of Market steady.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day :—

Bales.		Rs.
200 Karanja	...Diasha D Curranee...	276
100 Barsee	...Japan Cotton Trading Co ...	306
500 Sawdha	...Velkart Bros. ...	275
200 Khadsish	...Gaddum & Co ...	268
200 Latur	...David Sassoon & Co, ltd ...	312
100 Muscat	... do ...	292

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	... 254	Juttha Delivery.
" F. Good ...	244	" "
" Fine ...	253	Bail "
" F. Good ...	243	" "
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine...	266	Juttha "
" F. Good ...	253	" "
" Fine ...	255	Rail "
" F. Good ...	252	" "
Sind Punjab M G Fine ...	264	Juttha "
" F. Good...	251	" "
" M G Fine...	263	Rail "
" F. Good....	250	" "
Amraoti Fine ...		285 Ready.
" " F. Good ...		277 "
Khandesh Fine ...		288 "
" F. Good ...		284 "
Akola Khangaum Fine ...		284 "
" F. Good ...		276 "
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...		292 "
" F. Good ...		284 "
Yeotmal Fine ...		298 "
" F. Good ...		290 "
Nagpore Fine ...		303 "
" F. Good ...		295 "
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...		304 "
" F. Good ...		298 "
Methia Fine ...		289 "
" F. Good ...		284 "
Broach Gin Fine ...		324 Mar.
" Good ...		301 "
Jalna F. Good (staple) ...		290 Ready
Barsee F. Good " ...		319 "
Parbani F. Good " ...		320 "
Sawginned Dharwar good ...		305 May
Coompta ginned good ...		315 "
Westerns " " ...		295 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday 25th Jan :—

Khandesh	6,482 Bales.
Central India	2,508 "
Bassi and Nagur	7,789 "
Berar	3 455 "
Central Provinces	2,509 "
Oomras...	22,762 "
Dholera	1,836 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	2,122 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	589 "
Sind	62 "
Westerns	81 "
Total ...	28,029 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, January 26.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	9,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.—Feb.	7-50+6
Feb.—Mar.	7-51+6
Mar.—Apl.	7-52+6
Apl.—May.	7-54+6
May—June	7-56+6
June—July	7-5 +5
July—Aug.	7-5+6
Aug.—Sept.	7-29+4
Sept.—Oct.	6-6+6

FREIGHT.

Ports.				
Antwerp ...	...	15 6	...	16 6
Dunkirk ...	...	15 6	...	16 6
Havre ...	...	17 6	...	17 6
Hull ...	...	.....	...	16 6
Liverpool ...	...	17 6	...	16 6
Marseilles ...	...	17 6	...	16 6
Genoa ...	...	17 6	...	16 6
London...	...	.....	...	16 6
Hamburg ...	...	17 6	...	16 6
Trieste ...	...	18 0	...	17 6
Venice ...	...	.....	..	
Open Ports ...	...	Feb.	...	17 6
Do. ...	...	Mar.	...	16 6
Do. ...	...	Apl.-May	...	16 6

Rates are unchanged. Market is steady going and as usual.

METALS.

There is no change to report. Copper rates have declined by 10 and remain £71-10 but yellow metal is £69. There was no business done by the ring as they wanted to sell off some of their holdings before they buy further.

We quote :—

Copper Brasiers 4×4	lbs. 21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	}	Rs. 36 12
Yellow Metal Sheets	24 28 35 42 49 56	}	Rs. 46 12
Tin Ingots... ...			39 12
Spelter S M ... ... M M ... ... J ... ... G			19 8
Georgahutte			23 12
Copper Ingots K S ...			50 4
Copper Sheathings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14			62
Yellow Metal Sheathings lbs. 14, 16 10, 12			48

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, January 25.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	...	3,360	...
2 Cases ...	...	40,000	...
1 Casa ...	...	2,197	424
17 Bundles ...	...	5,400	4,187
1 Box ...	...	...	3,750
2 Cases ...	...	60,000	...
6 Packages...	...	25,200	18,127

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Dollars.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	...	15	...
1 Case ...	...	613	...
2 Bundles ...	...	4,000	...
17 Bundles ...	...	33,700	...
2 Bundles ...	...	5,000	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
Wassomall Assomall & Co...	Delhi	Melbourne
B. & P. S. N. Co... ...	Alavi	Jeddah
A. A. Ruhim	do	do
M. Mackenzie & Co ...	Dumra	Busreh
Sundry Importers ...	do	do
Mercantile Bank of India...	Warunga	Muscat
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	do	Linga
B. & P. S. N. Co... ...	Firoozi	Jeddah
A. A. Ruhim	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 24th Jan. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	85	1,00 841
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	64	75,075

The allotment of Shares in the Indian Motor Tax. Cab Co., Ltd., was made in London on the 17th instt Letters of allotment will be sent this week and are expected in Bombay on the 4th February.

DAILY EXPORTS—JANUARY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Croxeth Hall s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—23 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 105 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 22 cases tea, Bell Russ and Co ; 54 cases tea, King King and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—2 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HULL.

Barrington Court s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, T Memraz.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Earl of Carrick s—1,385 cwts myrabollams, W Beshar ; 350 cwts groundnuts, S Cooverji and Co ; 510 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

Clodmoor s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,098 cwts groundnuts and 1,076 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 275 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Fernmoor s—284 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ludgate s—385 bales cotton, E Spinnar and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 155 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Etonian s—115 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Adamsiurn s—975 cwts myrabollams, W Beshar.

Clan Murray s—258 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Murray s—4,601 cwts linseed, M Valbhdas ; 250 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Countess Warwick s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, C Boggiano and Co ; 998 cwts linseed, J Facheri 1,120 bales cotton, 80 cwts mowraseed and 7,996 cwts teaseed Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton Bamji and Co ; 500 bales cotton Volkert Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—782 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Gerania s—330 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—209 bales cooton, Ralli Bros.

Gerania s—1,000 cwts casterseed, Volkert Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—226 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Koerber s—1 pot rosa oil, and 1 pot sandlewood oil, A A Rahim.

FOR ALEXANDRETTA.

Koerber s—192 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Takasaki Maru s—28 cwts sandlewood, N M Essabhoy 70 cwts sharkfins flesh and 4 1-2 cwts sharkfins, A Allarakhia and Co.

Delta s—22 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co ; 42 cwts sandlewood, M M Essabhoy ; 8,174 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina, 119 chests opium S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s— 120 chests opium C Bomanji and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 40 chests opium S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Clifton Hall s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Yokasaki Maru s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Clifton Hall s—360 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 1,200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Delta s— 300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Takasaki Maru—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Takasaki Maru s—340 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

Clifton Hall s—570 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co.

IMPORT.

S S Begonia 2 346 tons Captain W E Mathews arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

S S Countess Warwick 2,568 tons Captain F G Raddish arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Barry with ballast.

S S Vigo 2,020 tons Captain R H Harbord arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hull with the following cargo :—

395 papers, 3 14 nails, 863 marches, 159 straw board, 1,476 alum, 34 jars, 12 silk yarn, 1,365 oil 1,209 paint, 16 soda, 200 ale, 268 turpentine, 95 varnish, 20 soap, 241 empty bottles, 694 tons coal.

S S Waroonga 1,609 tons Captain W Morison arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Persian Gulf and Karachi with the following cargo :—

FROM DUBAI.

1 specie,

FROM KOWEIT.

17 specie, one sharkfins.

FROM BEHRIN.

1 pearls, 8 specie, 7 raisins.

FROM LINGA.

8 specie, 4 sharkfins.

FROM BUNDER ABBAS.

53 almonds, 59 pistaseeds 70 rose buds, 62 assafetide 228 raisins, 6 shahjeera, 3 dry dates, 12 plums.

FROM PASNI.

1 specie

FROM MUSCAT.

1 gold, 286 dry dates.

FROM CHARBER.

12 fishmawa, 52½ dry fish, 2 wool.

FROM DWARKA.

1 specie,

FROM PORBUNDUR.

28 coriander seed.

FROM MANGROLE.

16 ghee.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A.D.C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 27th January.

1. There will be Class Firing and Practice at the Santa Cruz Range on Saturday afternoon next the 29th Inst. Train leaves Church Gate Station 3-8 p.m.

2. The Squadron will take part in a combined Church Parade with the Bombay Vol. Rifles at Santa Cruz on Sunday morning next, the 30th Instant at 11 a. m.

Rendezvous at the Jaokal Club 10-30 a. m.

Dress.—Khaki, Bandoliers, Swords to be slung on the waist belt.

D. W. WILSON: Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th January.

Parades for the week Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Thursday the 27th inst. at 9-30 p.m. (to-day)—Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises for Proficiency Candidates and Recruits in the Town Hall Compound.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

Saturday the 29th inst.—Battery Manning and Fire discipline at Mahaluxmi Fort. Members to proceed at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p.m., cyclists to proceed direct to Fort.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

There will be a Meeting of the Regtl. Committee on Thursday the 27th inst to-day at 7 p.m. at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for class firing on Sunday next, the 30th instant Firing to commence at 9 a.m.

Members are warned that Service Sights only are allowed.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under :—

No 1296 Gr W B Reid No 1 Co No 3 Sub Div 81 Sapper J Macfarlane R E Co.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 27th January.

107.—Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 29th January to the 5th February.

Conveyance.—On Saturday the 29th instant, special accommodation has been made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p. m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations. Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily (from 31st January to 5th February):—

From Santa Cruz 9-16 and 9-32 a. m.

From Colaba 4-10 p. m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway Tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Adjutant's Office—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 28th and open in Camp on the 29th instant.

108.—Church Parade.—It is notified for information that the parade services for the Corps in Camp on Sunday 30th instant will be as under:—

Roman Cathelic 9-15 a.m.

Church of England 11 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform, Side Arms only.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday, at 6 p.m., when Mr. James Macdonald, Vice-President, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The President proposed and Rao Bahadur R. S. Jayakar seconded the following resolution, recording the Society's sense of grief for the death of the late Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S.

"The Society records its deep sense of grief for the death of one of its most learned members, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S. In his death, the literary societies of Bombay have lost a great and valued scholar and the people of the Bombay Presidency, esteemed and sympathetic friend. The Society heartily sympathises with Mrs. Jackson in her grief and begs to convey its respectful condolences to her. A copy of this Resolution to be communicated to Mrs. Jackson with a letter, signed by the President of the meeting and the Honorary Secretary."

The following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Society :—Messrs. Ruttonjee Jamshedjee Tata, Kishanlal Mohanlal Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., Sunderrao Shivaram Mulgaokar, B.A., LL.B., Framroze Darashaw Doctor, B.A., LL.B., Bejan Kershaspjee Dadachanjee B.A., LL.B.

The following presents were announced with thanks :—From Calcutta—Journal Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. V, No. 2, February 1909. From Madras—Report of the Administration of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library, for the year 1908-1909. Castes and Tribes of Southern India, by Edgar Thurston, C.I.E., Vols. I to VII. From Tokyo—Journal of the Indo-Japanese Association, No. I. From Paris—Revue de L'Ecole D'Anthropologie de Paris, Annee XI and XII 1909. From Leipzig—Zeitschrifter Deutschem Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, III Heft. From Zurich—Jahresbericht der Geograph, Ethnographischen Gesellschaft in Zurich pro 1908-1909. From Roma—Atti della Societa Romana di Anthropologia, Vol. XV, Fasc. 1. From St. Petersbourg—Bulletin de L'Academie Imperiale des Seiences de St. Petersburg. VI Serie, Nos. 15. 16. 17. and From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. XIII, Nos. 10 and 11. From Washington—Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 41 and 42. From New Haven—Journal of the American Oriental Society, XIII Part. 1 From Berkeley—University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Enology, Vol. 5 No. 3, 1909. From Mexico—Anales del Museo National de Arqueologica Historiay Enologia Tomo I—Num. 7 and 8. From Wien—Annalen deet K. K. Naturhistorischen Hofmuseums, Band XXIII. Nr. 1-2. Vitteilungen der Vatrop ological Gesellschaft in Wien, XXXIX Band. V. Het.

The following paper was then read :—

"Ten Incarnations of Vishnu," by Rao Bahadur R. G. Antal, Dist. Deputy Collector, Belgaum. The paper will be published in the Society's Journal.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

McBAIN—January 26, at 12 Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of J. A. D. McBain of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GOODFELLOW—January 21, at Meerut, the wife of Captain N G B Goodfellow, 128th Pioneers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PENLINGTON—PORTER—December 20, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Naini Tal, by the Rev. P. S. Hyde Alfred Thomas son of William Penlington, Worcester, to Margaret (Daisy) Porter, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs J Porter, Nani Tal.

MACKAY—GRAHAM—January 19, at the Cathedral, Allahabad, by Canon Oldham, Angus Graham MacDonald MacKay, M B, to Gertrude Jane, daughter of the late Edward Graham, Esq., of Fyzabad.

DEATHS.

DERIAZ—January 12, at Haldwani, of pneumonia, Mrs Agnes Deriaz of Ramgarh, aged 59 years.

SMEAL—January 18, Thomas Smeal, late of Bicrampore Tea Estate, Cachar.

WILSON—January 21, at the Post Office, Agra, of malaria, Clare Mary, aged 13 years, the loved daughter of Mr and Mrs A J Wilson.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Ratepayers' Election, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Concert in aid of St. Peter's Institute, 9.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, 10 and 11 p. m.
Skating Rink, Fancy Dress Carnival.

Maxim : "He who cannot smile ought not to keep a shop."—Chinese Proverb.

Arrival of a Nawab.—H. H. the Nawab of Tonk arrived in Bombay on Tuesday, attended by fifty-five followers and has put up in the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road,

Catholic Library.—A lecture on "Social Service" will be delivered by Mr. Fred. W. Pereira in the hall of this Library on Saturday next, the 29th instant, at 7 p. m. Ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to attend.

Collapse of a Building.—A ground floor building, situated in Trimbuck Parasram Street, and belonging to one Parwatibai, collapsed suddenly yesterday. Fortunately, however, no one was injured. The building was used as coal depot by one Vithaldas Purshottam.

Hindu Girl Burnt to Death.—Meongibai, a Hindu girl, aged 7, residing with her father Gooludas Dharamsey at Old Humman Lane, accidentally set fire to her clothes on Thursday, while playing near a naked kerosene oil lamp, and was severely burnt. She died the same night.

Reported Theft.—Mr. K. D. Wadia, Manager of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Hornby Road, reports that on the night of the 24th instant his premises were entered into by breaking some panes in a window at the back of the building and six dozen of Dunlop cycle tyre inner tubes of the value of Rs. 408 were stolen.

A Missing Parcel.—Harakchand Kanji, a servant in the firm of Sagarmal Nehalchand of Sutar Chawl, reports to the police that on Tuesday afternoon he went to the Princess Street Post Office with three parcels of silver addressed to Dalichand Prithiraj of Chitorghar. He had the parcels weighed and stamped and was waiting his turn to hand them in, when after half an hour he missed one parcel of the value of Rs. 249.

Fall from a Height.—Joseph Pinto, a Goanese boy, aged four years, living with his parents at Carrol Road, was playing on an easy chair near the railings of the verandah on the third floor of his house on Tuesday, when he accidentally over balanced himself, and fell on to the road, a height of about fifty feet. The boy was severely injured and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died the same night.

Band at the Princess Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mellandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.—

March..... Florentiver	..... J Fucik

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast...Lieut Tisdall ..... Royal Navy
H M S Fearnaught...Capt J T Marshall..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr N Harvey ..... R Navy
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Dick ..... Flagship
H M S Dufferin ..Comdr A J Marsack ..R I Marine
Pinery... .....Capt R S Nolley.....Transport
I M S Hardinge ..Comdr M W Farewel...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 26.

Alavi.....2324 Hill.....
Anglo-Canadian ....2680 Pearse.....
Arabia.....4167 Leigh .....P & O S N Co
Brasilian.....2438 Sirowdon .....Cary Bros
Britannia.....1969 Reiss .....Bo & B S & Co
Blake .....2896 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Begonia.....2345 Mathews.....Tricumji Jeewandas
Caledonia .. 3529 W Hayward ..... P & O S N Co
City of Vienna.....29 6 Greenham...B & P S N & Co
Clifton Hall .....2532 Jones .....T Morrison & Co
Clan Lamont.....23-5 Roden.....J Finlay & Co
Cromath Hall .... 2435 Parkes.....Killick Nixon & Co
Castalia.....4086 Hamilton.....W & A Graham & Co
Dalton.....2263 Hope .....P and O S N & Co
Delhi .....4784 Gordon .....P & O S N & Co
Dracaal Hall.....2534 Browne...W & A Graham & Co
Dumra .....962 Manley .....M M &Co
Fakiri.....255 Revill...Bombay & Hazas Co
Firoozi .....2005 Watson .....B & P S N & Co
Highland Monarch...2540 Galziel.....M M & Co
Kotanna .....2267 Beare .....
Kingsway.....2330 Griffiths .....T Morrison & Co
Linga.....951 Rothwell.....M M & Co
Lhasa .....941 McDiarmid.....M M & Co
Markgraf.....2325 Timm .....Jeddah..... A Strendes
Onda.....2140 Dagge.....M M & Co
Shah Navas.....2522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Strathairly.....2783 Mason .. W & A Grahmt Co
Tuddal.....3511 King .....Killick Nixon & Co
Unia .....3492 Phillips .....M M & Co
Vigo .....2020 Harbord .....J Finlay & Co
Warsonga.....1609 Morison .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Etonian	2444	D avies	Antwerp	1-2	M M & Co
C&B Baltimoor	6990	Evans	N F	29-1	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Buccaneer	2283	Parkes	Hull	3-2	F Morrison & Co
G Nadori	1168	Gore	Zanzibar	28-1	B & P S N Co
N Barrington Court	2833	Williams	Hull	28-1	W & A Graham & Co
O Castlemoor	2403	Angus	Farston	2	8-1 W & A Graham & Co
P Hazelmoor	1979	Lascelles	Barrow	28-1	W and A Graham & Co
Q Gladmoor	2403	Mathews	Dunkirk	26-1	T Morrison & Co

Offside 2.

Earl of Carrick	2550	Bennit	Dunkirk		H J Jan Mahomed

H. W. P. D.

Netmavati	699	Hoosein	Mangalore	21-1	Bo S N & Co Ld
Bahadurl	829	Fakeera	N F		S N & Co
Mihanedi	547	Ahmed	(repairing)		B S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Koerber	3157	Foresti		A L S N & Co	
2 Clan Murray	3120	East	Hamburg	5-2	J Finlay & Co
3 Adamsturm	4999	Seibji	Karachi	27-1	W & A Graham & Co
4 Takasaki Maru	2943	A Mocker	Kobe	31-1	N Y Kaisha
13 Gwynn	3507	Bruce		P & O S N Co	
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Bushire	27-1	M M & Co
15 Fernmoor	1991	Adams	Antwerp	25-1	W & A Graham & Co
16 Ludgate	2390	Nicholson	Antwerp	29-1	T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Begonia s	Mathews	Calcutta, Jan. 14
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, Jan. 24
	Castalia s	Hamilton	Glasgow, Jan. 10
	Countess Warwick	Ruddish	Barry, Dec. 16

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Barbarigo s	Giacopello	Calcutta
	Queenmoor s	Helmrich	Havre
	Iran s	Peabody	Kobe
	Warora s	Tipper	Rangoon

The following vessels obtain their porteleasrance on Wednesday.

Steamer Dwarka Moxon Persian Gulf.
" Adamsturm Seibje, Hamburg.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer Countess Warwick for Genoa.
" Nerbadda for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Cairo from Hongkong left Singapore on the 25th instant for Penang and Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 26.

The weather continues dry throughout India and Persia. The skies have cleared except in the Coast districts for the Bay.

Forecast.—Dry weather generally is likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 26th January, 1910, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Dry temperature is normal; night temperature continues in defect at Rawalpindi and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum has risen but is still in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is normal in lower Sind and in slight defect over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect round the Gulf of Cambay and in west Central India and Cutch. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is in defect in Kathiawar and at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in defect in the eastern half of the division, particularly at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Skies are clear except on the Madras Coast. In the Persian area cloud has increased but no precipitation has occurred.

Dry weather is likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 27th January, 1910

THE PERSIAN GULF GUN TRADE.

"I HAVE little doubt that the time will some day come when, as these petty Native States crumble before the advance of a friendly civilisation, and more definite possession will be required, that the Union Jack will be seen flying from the castle, of Muscat." This was the Hon'ble George Curzon's vision of the coming situation, some twenty years ago, when he was completing the journey which resulted in his monumental book on Persia, and with that fateful irony which occasionally attends predictions of this description, a decade afterwards when re-visiting the Gulf as Viceroy of India, he assured its reformed marauders that the British Government had no intention of annexing any of their strongholds so long as they observed their treaty engagements, refrained from piratical practices and kept the peace amongst themselves. The locality in which we are particularly interested at the present moment is Muscat, the capital and seaport of the Arab State of Oman, which has risen to some eminence during the last lustrum as the principal depository of rifles and cartridges for Afghanistan and the Pathan clans on our North-Western border. When the prospective Viceroy visited the place at the commencement of the nineties, America was the only other Power besides ourselves with an official representative at the Sultan's capital, and his chief occupation was the collection and shipping of dates to New York. But since then Muscat has become the headquarters of the Gulf gun-trade and there has been an enhancement in the number of Consuls and also in its foreign population, whose interests are mainly centred in this objectionable commerce, and, as a consequence of these developments, Mr. Curzon's imaginative picture of the dominance of the Union Jack is unlikely to be realised until there has been a re-adjustment in the existing situation. Our relations with this tiny Arab principality extend back to the period when British paramountcy was being established in the Gulf by the policing of its waters with the vessels of the old Indian Navy, the suppression of piracy and the slave trade and the promotion of peace amongst the petty chieftains along its littoral. For political and commercial reasons we have supported the Abu-Syed dynasty, which established itself in Oman a hundred and seventy years ago, and but for our intervention, it is improbable that the rulers of the house would have succeeded in maintaining their sway over the turbulent collection of humanity constituting their subjects. As a consequence of Napoleon's ambition to revive the schemes for an Oriental Empire which had collapsed after the defeat and recall of Dupleix, French influences began to appear at the Sultan's Court at the close of the eighteenth century, until a treaty for their exclusion from Muscat was made with him by the Bombay Government, and a couple of years afterwards, when Malcolm was fulfilling his first mission to Persia, he concluded the the second agreement with the Oman Chief which, among other matters, arranged for the residence of a British Agent at his capital, since which there has been an unbroken succession of representatives there from the Indian Political Department. We aided him against the Wahabis on several occasions, when the latter threatened to exterminate his principality, and finally as a reward for his assistance in the stoppage of the slave trade, he was given a subsidy of eighty-six thousand rupees a year, which is still paid to the present ruler. Our treaty-role with Muscat is a fairly lengthy one, occupying a good many pages of that interesting compilation, issued by the Government of India, containing the records of its engagements in this country and the Middle East. But while care has been taken to prohibit the Sultan from ceding any portion of his territory to a foreign Power, he has by virtue of his recognised independence been permitted to conclude agreements with some of the European countries which have trading interests in the Gulf, under which Muscat is declared to be a free port with the right to levy a five per cent. Customs duty upon all imports and a three-mile limit within which vessels may not be molested even when there is more than a suspicion that their cargoes are contraband.

It is the existence of these engagements that has transmuted Muscat from an unimportant Arab town on the Gulf littoral to a thriving centre of the gun-commerce with Afghanistan and the tribes along the Indian border. The earliest endeavours of the European nations to prevent the acquisition of arms by the uncivilized races are embodied in the Brussels Conference twenty years ago, which was applied with some success to portions of Africa and the Red Sea Coast. But when this international agreement was proclaimed, there were no indications that the Persian Gulf would attain notoriety in this form of commerce, otherwise it would probably have been included in the zone against which the prohibition was directed, and we should not now be confronted with a situation which demands the most tactful diplomatic handling. As we have pointed out in previous articles on the subject, the Muscat arms trade has developed and thriven as a consequence of the fatuous policy of the present Amir, who has cancelled his predecessor's prudent decision not to permit the Afghans to acquire modern rifles and has proclaimed a general armament in its stead, in which the frontier tribes have become parties. During the past three years or so countless quantities of rifles and ammunition have been imported into the country via the Mekran Coast, to which they are smuggled from Muscat and cargoes are still arriving at the latter place from the European ports engaged in the commerce. If, however, Kabul reports may be believed, the Amir is becoming alarmed at the results of his foolish action, which are manifesting themselves in the disinclination of his subjects to pay the revenue demands of his Government and to resist the operations of the officials charged with their collection. The Amir's concern may also have been prompted by the remonstrances of the Government of India, who have doubtless endeavoured to impress him with the perils of a situation which threatens his own rule and the general peace of Afghanistan and the border.

However this may be, the object we have in view is the division of measures that shall check the further importation of arms to the East, and in this connection we are assured, in to-day's telegrams, that the Home and the Indian Governments are exchanging opinions as to the nature and extent of the prevention to be introduced. It is regrettable that there has been so much delay over a question of superlative importance to our interests, and that too much reliance has been placed upon the excogitations of the Brussels Conference which has now dissolved without achieving any results. Indeed, if we may accept the somewhat cryptic explanation of the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphed a few days ago, the situation at Muscat did not come within the purview of the delegates; because the previous negotiations between the French and British Governments had failed on the point of mutual concessions, and the influence of the subjects of the Republic engaged in this inhumane traffic are strong enough to nullify any proposals for its suppression that might be placed before the national legislature. If this statement is accurate it discloses the most unfortunate and difficult situation, as it indicates that we shall have to encounter French opposition in addition to German and Belgian resistance, which is already arrayed against any proposition to interfere with their arms trading privileges at Muscat. The Sultan, whom we subsidise and protect, would doubtless be perfectly willing to close his port to this form of commerce at our dictation, but that is a solution that could only be suggested when all the resources of diplomacy have been exhausted, and even then the Home Government, be it Liberal or Unionist, might not be disposed to face the risks that such a declaration would assuredly evoke. We must, therefore, rely upon persuasive influences, supplemented by such concessions as shall placate the gun-runners for the loss of their lucrative pursuit, meanwhile chasing and confiscating the elusive dhows which convey the arms to the Mekran Coast, a task for the better performance of which additions are being made to our Naval Police Force, which merit our warmest commendations on their recent successes.

THE ELECTION. SINCE last we analysed the election returns, two new batches of results have been received, and the balance of parties has undergone no appreciable change. Suggestions as to a coalition Ministry continue to be offered—co-operation instead of controversy. Liberal papers seem inclined to favour an arrangement with the Nationalists, reducing the whisky duty in order to secure their support on the Budget, while Mr. Sidney Low makes a sensible but impracticable suggestion as to the formation of a neutral Cabinet, headed by Lord Rosebery and including Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, Lord Crewe, Lord Cromer, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Long and Mr. Burns. The *Times*, instead, would have a round table conference of leaders, and points out that the Unionists are ready to reform the Lords, but urges the necessity of Mr. Asquith shaking off the thraldom of Mr. Lloyd-George and others with whom it would be impossible to work. If such an arrangement were practicable it would save the situation, enable Mr. Asquith to get rid of the pledges he is held to have given and undoubtedly bring together the best intelligence of Liberals and Unionists. Mr. Lloyd-George, however, appears irreconcilable, and tells Liberal leaders that if they "listen to counsels of timidity they will be abandoned by a disgusted democracy which has pronounced in favour of a strong and unflinching policy." Unfortunately for him, however, such is not the case, and as the *Times* observes, the verdict of the country can only be described as suspensory. The turn of the tide has undoubtedly been in favour of Unionism and Tariff Reform as an analysis of the figures must show; and it is certain that the force on the project of "smashing the Lords" will result in disaster. The nine Unionists gains, reported in the twenty-four hours ended yesterday at noon, were all by big numbers and marked the great change in the views of the electorates. At Newmarket for example, Sir Charles Rose, who won in 1906 by 783, has now lost by 120 Dr. Massie's victory shows a change of 2 213 electors, Colonel Rawson's 1,833, Mr. Home Williams' 872, Egremont's 923, East Renfrewshire 969, Maldon 1,018, and Banbury 1,411—all in small constituencies. In King's Norton Mr. Austen Chamberlain increased his majority by over twelve hundred. Govan got rid of a Liberal Unionist, so the gain is only one in name. In North-West Lancashire the Unionist, who was thrown, was supported by 2,615 more voters than won him the seat four years ago, but equally noteworthy there is the fact that the Labour candidate's poll fell from 3,291 to 1,718.

FEUDALISM AND THE LORDS. THE talk of feudalism and its effect on the elections is, of course, the most arrant nonsense. the House of Lords being, as a writer said in "Scribner" not long ago, strangely enough, the most democratic institution in England. It is conspicuously and predominently a democratic body, chosen from the successful of the land, not to any extent a house of birth or ancestry, but composed to an overwhelming extent of successful men from almost every walk in life. "No one cares a fig what a man's ancestry was in this matter of fact land if he succeeds, if he becomes rich and powerful." It was pointed out by the writer that all the dukedoms, created from the institution of Edward III, 1327-1377, down to the commencement of the reign of Charles II, 1649, except Norfolk and Somerset—and Cornwall, the title held by the Prince of Wales—have perished; Winchester and Worcester, the latter merged in the dukedom of Beaufort, are the only marquisates older than George III, 1760-1820. Of all earldoms conferred by the Normans, Plantagenets and Tudors, only eleven remain, and six of these are merged in higher honours. The House of Lords does not number among its members a single male descendant of any of the peers who fought at Agincourt. There is only one single family in all the realm, Wrottesleys, which can boast of a male descent from the date of the institution of the Garter in 1349. Seventy of the peers were ennobled on account of distinction in the practice of the law alone. The Dukes of Leeds trace back to a cloth-worker, the Earls of Radnor to a Turkey merchant, the Earls of Craven to a tailor, the families of Dartmouth, Ducie, Pomfret, Tankerwille, Dormer, Romney, Dudley, Fitzwilliam, Cowper Leigh, Darnley, Hill and Normanby, all sprung from London shops and counting houses, and that, not so very long ago. Ashburton, Carrington Belper Overstone, Mount Stephen, Hindlip, Burton, Battersea, Glenesk, Aldenham, Cheylesmere, Lister, Avebury, Burnham, Biddulph, Northcliffe, Numburnholme, Winterstroke, Rothschild, Brassey, Revelstope, Strathcona, Michelham and others took their places among the Peers by force of long-purses gained in trade—picked men, picked brains and ability in every walk in life—from literature and chemistry to beer-brewing and railroad-building. There are, of course, incapable sons of capable fathers among them, but "God and nature turn out incompetents almost as quickly as would the electorate."

SIR FREDERICK DUMAYNE has been nominated a Member of the Bengal Council.

THE infant son and heir, born to the Maharaja of Balrampur on the 14th January, died on Sunday last.

ANOTHER dacoity is reported from Madhukhali in the Faridpur District. The dacoits were all Mahomedans.

MR. T. B. G. OVEREND, well-known in Calcutta commercial circles, is about to retire from India.

AT a meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association, a resolution was passed, thanking the Viceroy, for having appointed Mr. Madge, to represent the domiciled community on the Imperial Legislative Council.

THE Goverment of India has approved the proposal of the Government of Bombay that Headmasters of Government High Schools in this Presidency should be included in the Provincial Educational Service.

MR. S. M. EDWARDES, I.C.S., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, being the only candidate nominated for a vacancy, on the Municipal Corporation, of a representative of the Justices, was duly declared last night a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

THE Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, K.C.S.I., British Resident at Hyderabad, accompanied by his Personal Assistant, Mr. E. B. Colvin, left for Aurangabad en route to Calcutta on Wednesday morning. Mr. F. C. Crawford, Superintendent, His Highness Nizam's Railway Police, travelled by the same train.

THE Shia population being very small in Barabanki, the Deputy Commissioner gave permission for an Alam procession to come out with Jhandas in praise of the four Khalifas on Sunday last. The Sunnis in large numbers went from Lucknow to join the procession and the Shias there kept themselves indoors to avoid all possible friction.

COLONEL LESLIE, Sanitary Commissioner, Government of India, has arrived in Bangalore and is a guest of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Mysore Government, and will witness inoculating measures adopted locally and also investigate the sanitation of this station where the unusually high rate of infant mortality is causing considerable concern. The last municipal report shows 445 deaths per thousand for children under one year.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

A Balkan Federation.

BERLIN, JANUARY 7.

For many months past Mr. Iswolski, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been endeavouring to bring about a combination of the Balkan States into a Federation. His object is twofold: In the first place he hopes to counterbalance the Austrian influence in the Balkan peninsula by the united strength of the Balkan petty states and thus get his revenge on Count Aehrenthal for the diplomatic defeat of last winter. Secondly he expects to gain for Russia the guidance of the new federation and thereby to restore the formerly paramount influence of the Czar both in the Balkan peninsula and at the Golden Horn.

As a means of approaching this goal a meeting was arranged in November under Russian auspices between the Kings Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Peter of Servia. Unfortunately an impression prevailed in the Court Cirrcles at Belgrade that the Bulgarian King had assumed airs of condescendence while staying in the Servian capital. The hurt feelings of the Servian patriots found little consolation in the comments of the European Press that it was the first visit paid by a crowned head to the Servian Court, since the outrageous events of 1903. Indeed, as regards the bringing about of a better understanding between Belgrade and Sophia, this Royal visit proved a failure.

In December another attempt was made. At the instigation of the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople the Turkish Minister of Finances Djawid Pasha and the Journalist Dashahid, paid a visit to Belgrade and Sophia. Most earnestly the Young Turkish emissaries wished to prepare the ground for an admittance of Turkey into the forthcoming Balkan Confederacy. As private gentlemen they certainly had no reason to complain that their reception was not hospitable and even flattering. But it has leaked out that at neither place a political understanding was arrived at.

Nor could anyone be surprised if the failure of this special mission of the Pasha and the Journalist will be confirmed by incontrovertible evidence. As matters stand, the Turkish Government is bound to demand the pledge from the would-be partners of a Balkan Union into which it enters that no territorial losses are demanded from European Turkey. Therefore a mutual guarantee of the present area for every Balkan territory is for Turkey an indispensable condition for any compact with her nearest neighbours and former tributaries; for the desire of Servia and Bulgaria for some slices of Turkish territory in Macedonia and the Novibazar District is too obvious to be overlooked. Some Bulgarian Jingoes dream even of a restoration of the famous Great Bulgaria of old with Constantinople for its Capital. It is understandable if Turkish patriots like the two Emissaries should think of rendering the negociations for a close Union serviceable for sounding the secret intentions of the most ambitious among the five Christian states for which the Russian suggestion was intended. There is some reason to believe that the politicians at Belgrade and Sophia suspected something of this insincerity, when the two Turkish negociators suddenly showed so much zeal for drafting a Charter of Confederacy. For any unbiassed observer it is obvious that in the present initial state of a Federal plan in the Balkan peninsula there is no possibility of taking Turkey into the confidence. We doubt, however, whether for the Christian states of the Balkan peninsula a better unity of purpose could be formulated The source of disunion is Macedonia for which there are three claimants. For historical and ethnological reasons the Greeks, Bulgarians and Servians look upon this province of Turkey as their own "patria irredenta." A condominium of the three states in this unfortunate province is out of the question; for the world has seen what atrocities the Bulgarian and Greek bands have committed against each other when they appeared as the deliverers of their brethren from the Turkish yoke. Nor could Macedonia be justly divided between the three nationalities of Servia, Bulgaria and Greece. For there are slices which each nationality claims as its own and would not leave to its rivals. If that would not be so, the Macedonian puzzle had been solved long ago.

It is, therefore, no easy matter to combine even the five Christian states Montenegro, Servia, Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania into a Confederation. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and his political agents will certainly have to devote much labour and much money ere a compact of Union will be agreed on by the rivals for predominance in Macedonia. Even after the compact is signed, the question will arise whether in the face of such conflicting interests the practical result will be any improvement of the existing state of things.

THE RENOVATED "OLD PINAKOTHEK" IN MUNICH.

It is a pity that some of the most important Fine Art Galleries of Continental Europe are at present not as well managed as they ought to be. Even so important collections of paintings as those of the Louvre in Paris, of Vienna and of Dresden suffer from bad arrangement and mistaken distribution of the masterpieces of Art over the rooms available. Its not only the want of space and the overcrowding of the walls with pictures of all sizes that accounts for this deplorable state of things. Nor are the shortcomings of the architect who did not appreciate the just requirements of a Museum chiefly to be blamed. In not a few cases a great deal could be done towards improvement, if not red tape notions and a rusty conservatism stood in the way. Things may be changed now, since we have an acknowledged pattern of a modern arrangement in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin. When Herr von Tschudi, the former Director of the Berlin National Gallery, was transferred to Munich, he made the rearrangement of the "Old Pinakothek" the first article of his programme; for in this grand collection of masterpieces the enjoyment and convenience of the visitor was deplorably hampered by the want of consideration with which the most heterogeneous representations were placed together. It took him six weeks to execute his preconcerted plan, and for this period the Gallery remained closed for the public. Now it has been opened again, and the general verdict is, that we have a new "Old Pinacothek."

In the first place the musivic pavement of the walls with pictures has been given up. One need not anymore look up to some ill-lighted spot near the cerling to contemplate pictures that owe their fame to the priceless delicacy of the master's brush. Now a proper place at the height of our eyes has been found for works of this kind. We are astonished what difference this makes. Pictures like "the Jewish Bride," by Rembrandt's disciple Aart the Gelder of the femous "Descent to Hell" by Rubens produce quite another effect than under the old arrangement. Some incomparable gems of this collection e. g. the Sebastian Altar by Holbein the Elder, the Traumgarten Altar by Durer and the wonderful representation of St. Mauritius by that prince of colourists Grunewald have been accorded a place of "splendid isolation." Then there has been made an end to the systematic juxtaposition of all works by Rubens of whom this collection possesses about 100 works. Now only the larger canvasses are found in the Rubens room together with equally enormous pictures by his pupils and contemporaries, while the sketches and more elaborate paintings of Rubens were distributed over a number of smaller rooms where they may be compared with similar productions of other masters. Quite surprising is the change produced by simply selecting appropriate wallpapers to which the paintings happily contrast. The light green chosen as a background for Van Dyck's paintings is by itself anything but an agreeable tint; but for the colours of the elegant pictures by Van Dyck they give a wonderful relief.

Of course the greater liberality of space could only be granted by excluding a number of less interesting pictures from the walls of the "Old Pinakothek." Tschudi had the clever idea of offering 200 pictures to the provincial galleries of Bavaria under condition that a few masterpieces of artists who were not yet well represented in his Gallery were to be given in exchange. Among these gems we place highest the picture "Mary has chosen the better part" by Tintoretto, sent over from Augsburg. From the Schleissheim Gallery the Bonnard Cycle by Tintoretto and a crucification by Lucas Cranach were thus secured. Lastly Herr von Tschudi purchased some pictures for his Gallery. He had the courage to pay a very high price for a work of the Spanish painter Greco who is much in fashion now. It may be argued that the merits of this work are not so overwhelming as to justify the enormous amount paid for it; but as this artist was not yet represented in the Gallery, it helped to fill a gap. Really fine works of art are the "Portrait of a Gentleman" by Gainsborough, formerly in a private collection at Munich, the "Stilleben" by Goya and "the Concert" by the Venetian painter Guardi. Thus the Gallery is even richer in representative works than before.

On the whole all lovers of Art are full of admiration for the change effected by the new Director. The Old Pinakothek is not any more a magazine of valuables through which one has to toil, but an imposing temple of Fine Art which one leaves without overexertion and with that elevated feeling which only aesthetic pleasure can produce.

L. ASCH.

HOW TO UNSTRING THE TENSION?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There have been various homilies on the Nasik tragedy ventilated through your esteemed columns. No words can be considered too strong for the fiendish crimes that have been committed under the cover of a misalled patriotism. For the infinitesimally small fraction of Indian humanity that has gone stark mad, the whole has to bear the stain. Anarchism is an ugly word in itself. Associated with bombs and dynamite, it is uglier still. For youths without any backbone or individuality and not armed for the battle of life, it has had a peculiar fascination. They have been learning at school and college, how the commercial character of English Eastern enterprise had merged in the military and territorial, and when India "sought her extended hand to clasp, a cold gauntlet met its grasp:—

"The phantom sex was changed and gone,
" Upon its head a helmet shone."

In the Fairy Tale, the pedlar sets down his box in the castle and puts off his cloak and behold! he is in armour and wears a sword. The family mistrust the change, but the stranger says that his armour and weapon are as necessary to his calling as his box and its lock and key. India is now England's prize, and it is under her educative influence, the discontented Indian has awakened to a lively sense of the smarting caused by the loss. That system of education is yet to be devised which will leave in man what the French call "the defects of his virtues." In its absence it is but meet that all loyal citizens should actively co-operate with Government in checkmating the epidemic of sedition. But while Indians are being exhorted to do their duty, from press, pulpit and platform, no note has yet been struck as to the plain duty which lies before the English to do in bringing about the best of relations that ought necessarily to subsist between the two for the much desired harmony. Despite the touch of caricature, Mr. Dombey is a wonderfully real and very much alive type of the blue-blooded hidalgo arrogance of caste and position, the starched impenetrable dignity of the English official, who makes little or no count of the educated Indian's claim to recognition. Long years of supercilious scorn and passive contempt, which he has known at the hands of the phlegmatic foreigner with the freezing atmosphere, and the hauteur he carries with him, have bred in him deep-rooted aversion. No matter how offended a person may be, a little civility soon disarms him, and it is just this the majority of Englishmen will not learn. A blind confidence in their "Magnificent Superiority," as they style it, has rendered them presumptuous. Even the discreet Indian who "honeys to the whisper" of the English officials inwardly resents the cold patronising condescension extended by the latter and keeps it to himself. To pique themselves on their powers is the greatest of imprudence, and in making a metier of their esprit—British prestige—they have to live in a state of continual tension. Were it urged that the Englishman cannot change his nature, may I ask if it is a triangle or a square always equal to itself? Is he not a living figure, an animated geometry which has for each problem several solutions? Every man shuts within himself several men, and can be what he chooses to be. Therein lies his liberty. For the rulers to be loved let them be loveable. This will work a far more widespread charm than the reforms of which so much is expected.—Yours, etc.,

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA of Kolhapur being pleased with the work of Mr. Balwant Moreshwar Kokane has awarded him a gold medal. Mr. Balwant Moreshwar Kokane is a prominent leader of the local Namadev Samaj.

THE death is reported in Fatehgarh jail of a prisoner under suspicious circumstances. The other prisoners in a body refused to take food for 24 hours as a protest against the action of a person or persons supposed to be responsible for the death. This led to an enquiry the result of which has not been published.

IT is reported that a bundle including several copies of Talwar (sword) pamphlet whose importation into India is interdicted was received by last foreign mail addressed to the Bar Library, Chief Court, Lahore, and the Library of the District Court, Lahore. The bundle came from Berlin.

THE Conference of the Domiciled Anglo-Indian Community which was to have taken place in Allahabad during the Moharrum holidays is for the present postponed and it is believed that it will come off during the Easter holidays, but the exact date of which will be notified hereafter.

ON the 25th instant as a goods train was crossing the railway bridge on the River Bess on its way to Dhilwana (east bank) the coupling of a carriage broke with the result that a number of carriages were left behind and got derailed. The line got blocked and transhipment was resorted to. Several trains were delayed, the Calcutta-Punjab mail reaching about six hours late.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

COALITION SUGGESTIONS.

More Georgian Methods.

CLEAR MANDATE CLAIMED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The key-note of the situation to-day is contained in a most moderate leading article in the *Westminster Gazette*. It re-emphasises the importance of co-operation instead of controversy and affirms that it is reasonable for the House of Commons to secure full power over finance, but to exclude abuse of that power by tacking to a money bill questions demanding independent treatment.

The Conservative evening papers welcome these overtures as in the interests of the Empire. They demand a certain adjustment of the issues in a non-combatant patriotic spirit. They believe that the best intelligence of the Liberals and Unionists is probably within negotiable distance of compromise.

All agree, however, that Mr. Asquith is hampered by his own pledges and that it is difficult to see how he can withdraw. His alternatives appear to lie between resignation and an unflinching fight with the Lords and a compromise in the direction of mending and not ending the Lords.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

His Majesty will open Parliament on February 15th.

Twenty-seven pollings take place to-day.

Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at Dartford, attacking the Government's naval policy, asserted that the "Invincible" was useless. She had been unable to fire her twelve-inch guns since she was commissioned.

The *Daily Telegraph* and the *Standard* follow the *Times* in impressing on Mr. Asquith the necessity for conferring with the Unionists with regard to the reform of the Lords, otherwise there will be a conflict disastrous to the Liberals and the nation.

The *Daily News* says: "These Tory castles in Spain ignore the fact that the nation has given a precise mandate to destroy the Lords' veto Moreover, Mr. Asquith is bound by his pledges."

The *Daily Chronicle* says: "The chances of a settlement of the future of the Lords by consent are not great."

Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at Stourbridge, and referring to the hint thrown out by Mr. Balfour at Haddington that the Budget would be allowed to pass, said that Mr. Balfour is the new King. His Majesty's signature to bills is not sufficient. They must henceforth be countersigned by Mr. Balfour. Britons would be slaves if they stood it. If the Liberal leaders listened to the counsels of timidity they would be abandoned by a disgusted democracy which had pronounced in favour of a strong unflinching policy.

Mr. Lloyd George denounced the proposal of the *Times* for a Provisional Government as the coolest ever made by a beaten party. It was characteristic of the insolence of a class who were suffering from the delusion that Providence had marked them out to govern the country.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Dartford, said that in spite of the losses they would march straight up to the enemy's batteries. The vote of the Lords was the sole question.

Sir A. Acland-Hood, in a speech at Taunton said that the solid stalwart body of Unionists in the House of Commons would be able to do what they liked with the motley Radical Government.

Sir Edward Grey at Hexham, referring to Sir A. Acland-Hood's speech, said that there would undoubtedly be opportunities for political wreckers, but such attempts would not gain the confidence of the country. He declared that it was not the Government but Tariff Reformers, anxious to turn the Government out, who would be dependent on the Irish vote. It was the first duty of the House of Commons to take measures to prevent a further infringement of their privileges.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The election results declared to-night:—

LANARKSHIRE—GOVAN.
W. Hunter, Liberal.....6558
R. Duncan, Unionist.....5138
J. Brownlie, Labour.....3543
Liberal gain.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Robert Duncan, C 5,224, H S Murray, L 5,046, J Hill Lab 4,212.

YORKSHIRE—MORLEY.
F. France, Liberal.....8026
J. Charlesworth, Unionist.....3385
Smith, Labour.....2191
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Alfred E Hutton, L unop.

STIRLING BURGHS.
A. Ponsonby, Liberal.....4471
N. Cochrane-Partick, Unionist.2419
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
(Bye-election, 22 May, 1908)
Arthur A W H Ponsonby, L 3,873, Wm Whitelaw, C 2,512

LANARKSHIRE—NORTH-WEST.
W. Pringle, Liberal.....8422
W. Mitchell-Thomson, Unionist..7528
R. Small, Labour.....1718
Liberal gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Wm Mitchell-Thompson, C 5,588, C Mackinnon Douglas, L 4,913, J Sullivan, Lab, 3,291

YORKSHIRE—NORMANTON.
F Hall, Labour.....9170
E. Bartlett, Unionist.....3540
No change.
1900 Election Liberal (Labour) seat.
Last election result—Frederick Hall, Lab unop

LANARKSHIRE—PARTICK.
R. Balfour, Liberal.....10093
G. McConachie, Unionist..... 9522
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Robert Balfour, L 9,477, Rt Hon J P Smith, C 7,946.

RENFREWSHIRE—EAST.
Captain Gilmour Unionist.....9645
Sir R. Laidlaw, Liberal.....8771
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Sir R Laidlaw, L 6,896, Sir Michael Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bt, C 6,891

LEICESTERSHIRE—LOUGHBOROUGH.
Sir M. Levy, Liberal.....6760
N. Smith-Carrington, Unionist...6007
No change.
1900 Election, Liberal seat
Last election result—Sir Maurice Levy, L 6803, W Baring Du Pre, C 5,923

MONMOUTHSHIRE—WEST.
T. Richards, Labour.....13295
J. Cameron, Unionist.....3045
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Thomas Richards, Lab unop

The remainder of to-day's pollings will be declared to-morrow.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

The following results of yesterday's pollings were declared this morning :—

SUSSEX—HORSHAM.
Lord Win erton, Unionist 6324
R. Outhwaite, Liberal 3544
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Earl Winterton, C 4,903, I R Erskine, L 4,286

DORSETSHIRE—BRIDPORT.
Colonel Williams Unionist 4011
W. Edwards, Liberal.....2759
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Col Robt, Williams, C 3,671, J Johnstone Hayo, L 2,834

HERTFORDSHIRE—ST. ALBANS.
E. Carlile, Unionist.....7323
Lieut.-Col. Beddoes, Liberal.....5271
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Col Edward H Carlil, C 1,856, J Bamford Slack L 5,304.

DOWN—SOUTH.
J. Macveagh, Nationalist.....3815
L. Macassey, Unionist.....3180
No change.
1900 Election Nationalist seat.
Last election result—Jeremiah McVeagh, N 3,910, Peters Kerr Smiley, C 3,262

YORKSHIRE—SKIPTON.
W. Clough, Liberal.....6579
H. Roundell, Unionist.....6071
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—William Clough, L 5,934, Capt R F Roundell, C 5,601

LANCASHIRE—WIDNES.
Col, Hall-Walker, Unionist.....5738
Bermaechi Liberals 4666
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Col Wm Hall Walker, C 5,017 Sir John Swinburne, L 4,163

STAFFORDSHIRE—PENKRIDGE.
G. Lloyd, Unionist.....5892
H McLaren, Liberal.....5327
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Henry D McLaren, L, 5,586, Sir Alex Henderson Bart, C 4,708

PERTHSHIRE—EAST.
W. Young, Liberal.....3884
Hon. A. Murray, Unionist.....2703
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Rt Hon T R Buchanan, L 3,788 Marquess of Tullibardine, MVO, DSC, C 2,648

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—TOWCESTER.
E. Fitzroy, Unionist.....4656
F. Kellaway, Liberal.....3955
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Thomas N A Grove, L 4,136, Hon Charles D Pennant C 3,814

KENT—ISLE OF THANET.
Norman Craig, Unionist.....6892
J. Weigall, Liberal.....3410
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Harry H Marks, C 5,154, Joseph King, L 3,961, F E McCormick Goodhart, C 925

BEDFORDSHIRE—LUTON.
T. Ashton, Liberal 7946
G. Elliott, Unionist.....7080
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Thomas Gair Ashton L 7 240 Alfred Peter Hillier M D C 5 887

LANCASHIRE—DARWEN.
F. Hindle Liberal.....8639
Col. Rutherford Unionist.....8428
Liberal gains.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election results—Ald John Rutherford, C 7,792, F G Hindle, L 7,767.

LINCOLNSHIRE—HORNCASTLE.
Lord Willoughby de Eresby, Unionist 5161
C. Conybeare, Liberal 4292
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Ld Willoughby de Eresby, C 4,250, Alderman A Adams, L 4,103

SUFFOLK—STOWMARKET.
F. Goldsmith, Unionist 5311
A. Hardy, Liberal.....4666
Unionist gain
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—George Adolphe Hardy, L, 4,801, Hon Walter E Guinness, C 4,583

YORKSHIRE—BARKSTON ASH.
G. Lane-Fox, Unionist 5299
F. Horne, Liberal.....4540
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—George R Lane-Fox, C 4,894, Joseph O Andrews, L 4,246

DEVONSHIRE—ASHBURTON.
C. Buxton, Liberal 5668
Capt. Morrison-Bell, Unionist...5421
Liberal gain.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Bye-election 17 January, 1903
Capt E F Morrison Bell, C 5,191 C Ruden Buxton, L 4,632.

DENBIGHSHIRE—BROMFIELD.
E. Hemmerde, Liberal.....6865
D. Rhys, Unionist 3321
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Edward G Hemmerde K C, L 6,265, Sir Forster Cunliffe, Bart. C 3,544

FIFESHIRE—EAST.
Rt. Hon. H. Asquith, Liberal...5242
Colonel Sprot, Unionist.....3183
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Rt Hon Herbert Henry Asquith K C, (Prime Minister), L 4,723, Major Gilmour C 3,279

NORTHUMBERLAND—TYNESIDE.
J. Robertson, Liberal.....13158
A. Cochrane, Unionist.....7807
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—John M Robertson, L 11,496, James Knott, C 6,885

BUCKS—AYLESBURY.
Hon. L. W. Rothschild, Unionist 6037
R. Atkins, Liberal.....4574
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Hon Lionel W Rothschild, C 7,553, Silas Kitto Hocking, L 4,466

LANCASHIRE—LONSDALE.
G. Haddock, Unionist.....4281
J. Bliss, Liberal.....4212
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—G B Haddock C 4,121, Robert F Cavendish, L 3,942

MONAGHAN—NORTH.
J. Lardner, Nationalist.....3477
Knight, Unionist.....2005
No change.
1900 Election Nationalist seat.
Last election result—James C B Lardner N unop

WORCESTERSHIRE—EVESHAM.
B. Eyres-Monsell, Unionist ...5416
W. Burt, Liberal 3998
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Lt Col C Wigram Long, C 4,385 Maj A W Biggs, L 4,293

AYRSHIRE—SOUTH.
W. Beale, Liberal.....8823
T. McIntyre, Unionist.....6793
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—W Philpsen Beale, K C, L 7833, James J Bell, C, 6,611

HADDINGTONSHIRE.
Rt. Hon. R.B. Haldane, Liberal.3771
B. Blyth, Unionist.....3026
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Rt Hon Richard Burdon Haldane, K C, L 3,469, G Craig Sellar, C 2,289

BERKSHIRE—WOKINGHAM.
E. Gaudue, Unionist 8132
S. Knight, Liberal 4095
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Ernest Gardner C 6,075 Mordaddo L 4,750

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—CIRENCESTER.
Col. Hon. A. Bathurst, Unionist 5091
R Essex Liberal 4108
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—R W Essex, L 4,517, Hon Allen B Bathurst, C 4,011

ESSEX—WALTHAMSTOW.
J Simon, Liberal.....17726
L Johnson, Unionist 15531
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat
Last election result—John A Simon, K C L 15,011, William Isaac Shard, C 11,074

CORNWALL TRURO
G Morgan, Liberal... 4873
Sir E. Durning-Lawrence Unionist 4262
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—George Hay Morgan, L 4,187, Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, Bart, C 3 683

CHESHIRE—NORTHWICH.
J. Brunner, Liberal 6661
C. Williams, Unionist 5542
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Rt Hon Sir John Tomlinson Brunner, Bt L 6,843 Col B North C 4551

NORFOLK—AYLSHAM.
Noel Buxton, Liberal 5189
H. King, Unionist.....4604
No change.
1900 Election Liberal Seat.
Last election result—Rt Hon Sir Wm B Gurdon K C M G, L 4,197, F S Rippingall C 3,628

GLAMORGANSHIRE—LIANDAFF.
W. Brace, Labour 11612
L. Morgan, Unionist.....7411
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last Election Results—William Brace, Lab, 10,514, Col W H W Queen C B, C 6,096

ELGIN AND NAIRN.
Sir A. Williamson, Liberal 2017
R Glyn, Unionist.....1734
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Sir Archibald Williamson, Bart, L 3,006, B Hope, C 1,546

SHROPSHIRE—LUDLOW.
R. Hunt, Unionist.....5769
P. Forsdike, Liberal.....3305
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Rowland Hunt, C 4978, F Horne, L 4,218

HAMPSHIRE—NEW FOREST.
W. Perkins, Unionist.....6516
Sir R. Hobart Liberal.....4328
Unionist gain,
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Sir R H Hobart, K C V O E 4949, Henry Francis Compton, C 4,955

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
D. Lavies Liberal.....4369
Wynn, Unionist 2679
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—David Davies Lunop

A correction :—Instead of in the Ross and Cromarty Election the result issued last night should read :—

HEREFORDSHIRE—ROSS
Captain Clive, Unionist 5073
H. Webb Liberal.....5578
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Capt Percy A Clive C 4,917, F Whiteley Thomson, L 3,928

CARNARVONSHIRE—ARFON.
J. Jones, Liberal 6223
A. Hughes, Uniost 2629
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat
Last Election result—William Jones, L 5,945, Arthur Hughes, C 2,533

MID—GLAMORGAN.
Sir S. T. Evans, Liberal.....13175
G. Williams, Unionist 3382
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result— Sir Samuel T Evans, K C, L unop

The Sutherlandshire roads are blocked with snow and no result has yet come to hand.

Results to date :—
Unionists.....255
Liberals 231
Labour 38
Nationalists 73
Party gains :—
Unionist 117
Liberal 18
Labour.....1

THE STEAMER "MOZAFFARI" ASHORE AT IBO.

Passengers Saved.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

Reuter wires from Durban that the steame "Mozaffari" has gone ashore at Ibo. She is a total wreck. The passengers have been saved.

AMERICAN MEAT BOYCOTT.

Huge Numbers Participating.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

Two million persons are participating in the great meat boycott in America. The boycott stimulates the growing agitation against all trusts.

THE KHEDIVE'S RETURN.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The Khedive entered Cairo to-day amid great Moslem enthusiasm.

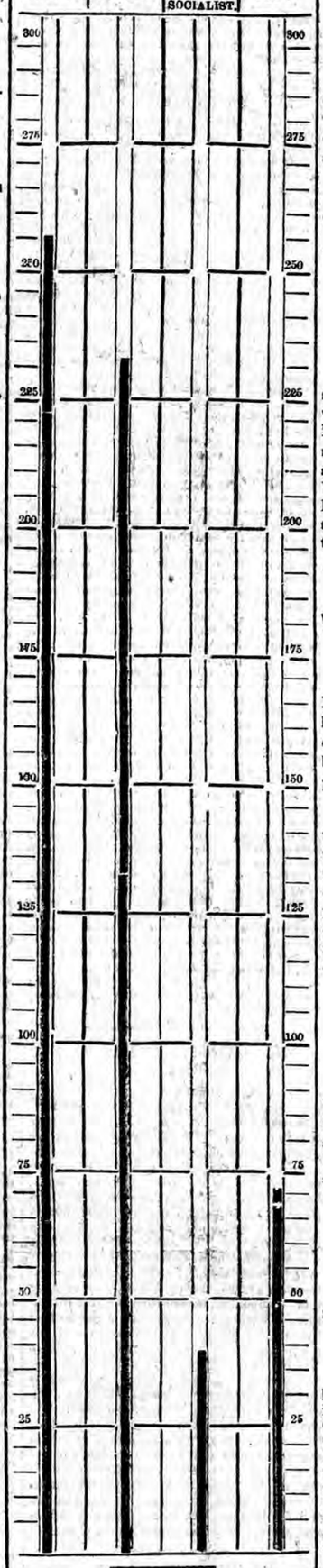
GOLD SHIPMENT TO INDIA.

Further Consignment to Bombay.

PORT SAID, JANUARY 26.

The P. and O. s.s. "Moldavia" has shipped £125,000 of gold for Bombay.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.



LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

Lord Kitchener, speaking at a banquet given in his honour at Perth, said that the railway isolation of West Australia might be a serious source of military weakness.

THE KAISER AND FRANCE.

Better Understanding.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

The Kaiser attended a reception at the French Embassy last night for the first time since the Morocco dispute.

THE GORDON ANNIVERSARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

The papers publish articles on the Gordon anniversary. They couple with their appreciations appeals for funds on behalf of the Khartoum Cathedral.

NEW FOREIGN LOANS ISSUED.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Four per cent German and Prussian loans of seventeen and seven millions sterling respectively have been issued at 102.

THE KARPOFF MURDER.

Assassin Hanged.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

Vossressensky, the assassin of Colonel Karpoff, has been hanged in St. Petersburg.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Durban telegrams state that South Africa completed their second innings for 347 runs, White scoring 118 runs in brilliant style. England going in again, had made 15 without losing a wicket, when stumps were drawn. The match will be resumed to-morrow and will be continued until Thursday if necessary.

HEAVY STORMS IN EUROPE.

Hurricane in the Channel.

MAILS SUSPENDED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

A hurricane has been raging in the Channel and the running of mailboats is suspended.

A storm is reported in Italy. Enormous damage has been done especially in Naples and Sicily.

LATER.

The storm is detaining the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Naples.

THE GULF ARMS TRAFFIC.

Anglo-Indian Discussion Proceeding.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Reuter's Agency learns that discussions are still in progress between London and India with reference to the arms traffic in the Persian Gulf. Increased naval activity may be expected at an early date and the patrols are being strengthened. With reference to the despatch of Outram's Rifles it is pointed out that the Consulates, telegraph stations, etc., may need protection if the new measures excite the natives.

THE FRENCH FLOODS.

Whole Districts Submerged.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

The Seine is still rising. The region of Ivry, Afortville and Choisyleroi is a vast lake. Factories are flooded and fifty thousand operatives have been rendered idle. Police-boats are patrolling the flooded suburbs to prevent looting.

LATER.

The floods in France are amounting almost to a national calamity. They are dislocating the communications of Paris and washing out thousands of homes. A similar situation obtains in the provinces. Three thousand people were rescued in boats from Afortville on the Marne. Ten thousand are awaiting rescue. Soldiers, police and boatmen are courageously co-operating.

THE PERSIAN LOAN.

Anglo-Russian Readiness.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

With reference to yesterday's St. Petersburg telegram, in connection with the Persian loan, it is learned that Persia has applied for £400,000 to Great Britain and Russia. Each is prepared to advance £200,000 and the terms are being considered.

THE NEW IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

To-morrow's Meeting.

SEDITIOUS PRESS BILL READY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

At Friday's meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, Sir Herbert Risley will introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and a Bill in connection with the coming Census. The Paper Currency Bill and the Electricity Bill will be referred to a Select Commitee. Mr. Sinha will move certain changes in the rules of business.

It is expected that the Bill relating to seditious press will be included in the programme of next Friday's meeting of Council, and a draft Bill on the subject amending the Indian Penal Code is practically ready.

THE CALCUTTA OUTRAGE.

Speedy Trial of the Assassin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

The murderer was conveyed from the lock-up in charge of several constables this morning and placed before the Commissioner of Police in his room at Lal Bazaar. The proceedings which were of a lengthy character were entirely private. The accused was remanded to jail pending further enquiries.

The date of the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court has been altered by order of the Chief Justice from February 7 to February 1, when accused will be tried by a Special Jury and not by a Special Tribunal. A confidential inquiry was held in the Commissioner's chamber where the accused was present with his brother, Direndro Nath Gupta. Accused who is of a wild looking appearance was barefooted and shabbily dressed.

MADRAS, JANUARY 26.

The Anglo-Indian and Indian journals deprecate in strong terms the ghastly outrage in Calcutta and agree that most repressive measures will be welcomed by all classes for the suppression of sedition.

THE NASIK MURDER CASE.

Further Evidence Taken.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JANUARY 26.

The further hearing in the Nasik murder case came on before Mr. Alexander Montgomerie, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate, when sixteen more witnesses were examined. The evidence was directed towards corroborating the information that has been obtained as to the movements of the various accused previous to the murder. Further hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 25.

The Maharaja of Patiala is on tour in his dominion. On the 24th instant His Highness paid a visit to Bhatinda and was accorded a rights royal reception. A magnificent Durbar was held where the reises and zemindars presented nazars. His Highness visited several institutions and gave away the prizes to boys of the local State School. His Highness took particular interest in plague inoculation and several officials and the general public got themselves inoculated in the Maharaja's presence.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

State Banquet at Junagadh.

OPENING OF SHAHPUR-KUTIANA RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, JANUARY 25.

This evening His Excellency attended the State Banquet when the most cordial relations were evidenced. In replying to the toast of his health His Excellency said :—

"Your Highness, ladies and gentleman.—I can assure Your Highness that it is a real pleasure to me come to your historic State and to find it in a condition so prosperous, so progressive and so full of the evidences of your wise and benificent rule in Junagadh. One finds oneself in the presence of an antiquity which stretches far back into the distant past and is linked with some of the most important pages of the kaleidoscopic history of India. Junagadh was connected with the earliest activities of the Rajput race and the celebrated inscription on Girnar Hill with other evidence proves at least that the wonderful religious movement, of which Asoka was the great secular missionary, made itself felt in this part of Kathiawar. Tradition carries us back to even earlier times and there is doubtless much that may be revealed when earnest Indian students can be found to unravel the tangled history of their fascinating land. After the Mahomedan invasion of Kathiawar, Junagadh became a vassal State to the rulers at Ahmedabad, until the absorption of the latter into the Moghul Empire. The Babi Dynasty, of which Your Highness is a distinguished representative, and which since the 17th century has played a leading part in the fortunes of Kathiawar, owes its origin to one of the Lieutenants of Shah Jehan. At the beginning of the 17th century Junagadh fell on critical times, partly due to internal dissensions and partly to successive Maratha irruptions into Kathiawar, till in 1816 the then Nawab appealed for assistance to the British Government. Onwards from that time Junagadh has enjoyed peace after centuries of disturbance, and that the greatest of blessings to mankind has enabled the State to lead in the van of progress. All this is but the crudest sketch of the engrossing story of Junagadh and I allude to it only to emphasize the contrast between the age of fire and sword and the tranquillity, security and general happiness which now prevail throughout Your Highness' Dominions.

ANARCHY AND SEDITION.

"Your Highness has referred in language marked by grave concern and by statesmanlike grasp to the conditions which exist in parts of British India, conditions which are again forced upon the attention of all thinking men by the sad news received this morning of the foul murder of a distinguished Indian official for the offence of doing his duty. Recent events, recent symptoms, recent manifestations of unrest have, as Your Highness justly says, "opened the eyes" of the Princes and Chiefs of India and has given an active impulse to their known and trusted loyalty to the British Crown. The remarkable correspondence just published, plainly proves that the native rulers who control the destinies of one-third of the territory and one-fourth of the population of India are fully alive to the possible dangers ahead and will co-operate with us whole-heartedly in averting disaster from this great country. As I have said elsewhere, it is our plain duty to punish the evil deeds which have cast an unmerited stain upon a people naturally loyal to all lawful authority and deeply penetrated by religious instincts. Government, aided with the co-operation of the Princes and Chiefs of India, must endeavour to reach the sources of the inspiration to murderous hostility and must spare no effort to save the youth of India from the poisonous teachings which is leading them into crime. I grieve that the Bombay Presidency so advanced and so progressive should, as Your Highness says, have provided breeding grounds of sedition. That is one of many discouraging facts, which I must face, but I do not ever forget that there is another side to this sinister picture. Your Highness' kind words in regard to myself to-night, the wonderful sympathy which I received in the darkest hours of my life and the cordiality which has been shown wherever I have gone among the people and markedly in Kathiawar, are encouragements to hope and to persistence in the course I have laid down for myself. It is my earnest wish to bring home to the people of this Presidency the fact that the truest sympathy demands unfaltering firmness at this junction and that measures, necessary to secure the foundations of peace and order and to extirpate the sources of the propaganda, are directed only to their best and highest interest. I and all who love India, and Indians, have this duty cast upon us and we must not flinch from it because it may involve actions of which we deplore the need. I warmly thank Your Highness for the important announcement that your Imperial Service Troops will be raised to a full squadron. This will be received as another proof, though one not needed, of Your Highness' devotion to the British Throne and it is indeed a symbol of the strong sentiment which has inspired your decision Troops of Junagadh will, I hope, never be called upon to take the field, but should the occasion arise they will worthily uphold the flag of England and the best traditions of the past.

PROGRESS IN THE STATE.

"I have been looking into the Administration reports of Junagadh and I cordially congratulate Your Highness upon the position to which you have raised this important State. The facts speak for themselves. In all that implies thoughtful care for the happiness and advancement of the people there has been steady progress. The results are plainly to be seen in a prosperity which nothing but exceptionally bad seasons could check, the growth of the cultivable area and the increase of production under well and canal irrigation are most noteworthy, while the development of trade to the extent of an average annual increase of 33½ lakhs is an example of prosperity for which it would be difficult to find a parallel. I am specially glad to know that there is now an organised Forest Department. Unquestionably the rainfall of parts of Kathiawar has been diminished by reason of indiscriminate cutting, and the conservation of forest areas on scientific lines is essential, although we find it very difficult to make our people realize the fact. The surpluses of a revenue that last year proved a record, are being expended on public works of permanent utility and exactly calculated to advance the health and happiness of the people while the feeder railway, which I am to have the honour to open to-morrow will promptly stimulate trade and agricultural development. A fair future lies before Junagadh under the beneficent rule of Your Highness.

(Concluded on page 6.)

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Ratepayers' Elections come off to-day, and the city will present an air of great bustle and animation. Hired victorias, bearing huge placards, calling upon "the free and independent" electors to vote for Mr. This or Mr. That, will be busy plying about the streets, and carrying the supporters of the several candidates to the polling-booths. There is none of the excitement this time of the last general elections, consequent upon the institution of the Caucus. Some time back, the native papers had raised an alarm that another such organization was being hatched, but, thus far, their fears have been falsified. The competition will, however, be keen in all the wards save two, where owing to the withdrawal of some candidates, there will be no contest. There are now forty-nine candidates for the thirty-six seats allotted to the ratepayers. The hardest tussels will be in Mandvi, where fifteen gentlemen have come forward to contest eight seats. All the veterans are again in the field. Among the new aspirants to civic honours, I see no one of very conspicuous merit, while some of them may be best described as dark horses. One striking feature of the Corporation of Bombay is that the best local talent is attracted to it, that none of our leading and prominent citizens consider themselves above taking an active part in the good government of the City. In this respect, we in Bombay can compare very favourably, I think, with Calcutta, where most of its leading inhabitants are supposed to turn up their nose at "parochial politics," thinking themselves employed in a manner befitting their rank and work, when absorbed in dreams of home rule for India. Hence the acuteness of their complaint that many of their best men, never having served on any municipal board, are disqualified as members of the Reformed Councils. We here are proud of our city, and are animated by a proper sense of local patriotism. Our public men have an instinctive feeling that the first duty of the citizen is to do the work which he finds ready to his hand, that he must first learn to put his own house in order, before he looks abroad for a wider field of action. The interest taken by one leading citizens in Municipal Government, while it directly benefits the city, affords them valuable training for engaging in the higher interests of their province and their country.

SOME FEATURES OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Another gratifying feature of local self-government in Bombay is the revival of the interest of the European community in civic affairs. It seemed as if they had elected to retire from the field, and people were fondly recalling the days, when Dr. Blaney and Dr. Peterson, Mr. Geary and Mr. Duxbury, Major Selby and Major Martin, were taking an active part, with their native fellow-citizens, in Municipal Government. This regrettable lull lasted for some years, when Europeans of equal calibre and position were unwilling to accept the offer of a seat on the Corporation. There has been a revival of interest since the last general election, and from this point of view, I welcome the candidature of Mr. J. A. D. McBain in the Fort ward. He represents the Justices in the present Corporation in which he has done useful work, and as there is a considerable number of European voters in this ward his election may be taken as assured. The candidates, who have offered themselves for election by the ratepayers divided according to their races are as under :—20 Musalmans, 16 Hindus, 11 Parsis and 4 Christians. I remember a time, not so very long ago, when there were scarcely half a dozen Mahomedans in the Corporation. Now they are coming forward in ever increasing numbers, are fast wiping off the reproach of being a backward community. They are giving creditable proof of their energy and public spirit in this as in other directions. If we were to examine the composition of the present Corporation, we will find that in proportion to their relative population the Moslems are amply represented. There are 19 Mahomedans, as against 16 Hindus. The Parsis, again, have a representation in excess of their numbers, there being as many as 19 in the Corporation, and the same remark will apply with greater force to Christians, who are 18 in all. It may be fairly argued that in popular institutions, having regard to their efficiency, the representation ought never to be determined on a strictly numerical basis, that men and communities must be weighed, as well as counted, that the enlightenment, position and importance of a race are vital factors in determining its proportion in any scheme of representation.

TABUT TEOUBAIS.

I am afraid it will take, at least, a generation before the differences between the Shiahs and Sunnis of Bombay will be composed. At the bottom of all these troubles is their ignorance and consequent fanaticism. They will learn to be tolerant and charitable, only when they are enlightened. Mr. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, did his best to bring about a mutual understanding between the two sections and the leaders of both parties fell in readily with his proposals. Peace and good-will were further confirmed by the representatives of Shiahs and Sunnis dining together on the same floor. It was agreed that the Sunnis, while taking their Tabuts through Doctor Street, were not to make a violent musical demonstration in front of Bohra mosques, but that they should go past them in solemn silence. They were, indeed, required to pay the same reverence to the mosques of Shiahs that they did to their own places of worship. The course of action agreed to was eminently fair and reasonable, and was calculated to promote friendly relations between professors of the same faith. But the Sunni mass was dissatisfied with the arrangement. They complained that their leaders had been bought over by means of "Birian," a dainty dish which figures always at Moslem dinner parties. They affirmed that they had played music in front of the Bohra mosques in Doctor Street for the past twenty years, and they were loth to forego their prescriptive right, as they claimed it. This is not a question of religion, but of personal pique. The intention was obviously to insult and annoy the Bohras, and provoke a breach of the peace which, in view of the inflammable nature of the lower order of Musalmans, and of the turbulent element in the city ready to profit by a general disturbance, would any day be a very serious matter. The standing grievance of Muslims, Shiahs and Sunnis alike, against Hindus, is that whenever they want to retaliate upon Musalmans for any injury done to their religious susceptibilities, they hold a musical demonstration in front of their mosques. They resent this conduct as an offence to their religion. If then the Sunnis were themselves to practice what they denounce in Hindus, they would, in a manner, be insulting their own religion, and the offence would be more heinous, when it is committed during a season when piety is particularly enjoined upon the faithful.

FIRMNESS AND RESOLUTION.

Mr. Edwardes is deservedly commended for dealing with the situation with firmness and decision, which always has a salutary effect on an Oriental mob. The malcontents were overawed by the ample precautions which had been taken against a possible disturbance. As there was no Tabut procession, the streets were comparatively empty. Motley crowds were, however, to be seen at centres like Pydhoni and Bhendy Bazar. The people were calm and impassive, but among them could be observed sullen faces betokening deep resentment at the prohibitory order. I understand it has caused much ferment among Sunnis, and natives apprehend the possibility of an outbreak. This is not likely. But whatever happens, we may be sure that with the resources at his command, Mr. Edwardes will not be taken quite unawares.

THE BURDEN OF EXISTENCE.

There is considerable discontent among the middle classes of the native community over the enhancement made in first and second class railway fares by 50 per cent. The notification, issued on a few days before it was brought into effect, was received with dismay by the general public. The increase, as affecting the travelling public, will be responsible to the burdens of life. The cost of living is steadily rising, with an ever upward tendency, and the struggle for existence is getting keener every day. The necessaries of life,

ns including almost every article of food, have gone up in price, and rents have risen fifty per cent. in ten years. We are assailed from all quarters. The Tramway Company has put in an application for an enhancement of its fares for long distances. The Government have sanctioned, at a stroke, an increase of 50 per cent. in the fares of hack victorias, in disregard of energetic protests from a much suffering public; and now the railway companies have added so much to their rates for first and second class passengers. Wages have advanced in the case of labourers and menials. Servants want, nowadays, more pay for less work, and their offensive manners are an aggravation of the evil in many a household in Bombay. We have only one sad consolation that high prices just now are a world-wide phenomenon, and that we share our sufferings with almost the entire civilized world. The problem, as difficult and complex as it is grave, is under the consideration of the Government. It may be within human ingenuity to discover the causes of the phenomenon; but the forces which have produced them may be found to lie beyond the control of any human agency. In the midst of our troubles, we must rely upon the Government to do what in them lies to alleviate our lot. It is intended to approach them with memorials against the increase in the railway fares, and it is hoped that they will see their way to afford some relief. If the fares are retained, a considerable proportion of Indians of moderate means, now travelling second class, will be driven to go third, and that will neither enhance the profits of the railway companies, nor reduce their losses.

DION.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Gandhi and Passive Resistance.

Reviewing Mr. Doke's book on Mr. Gandhi the "Diamond Fields Advertiser" of Kimberley writes:—The Indian trouble in the Transvaal, though no longer acute, is one of those questions which one would be glad to see finally disposed of not after but in anticipation of Union. More than two years ago a settlement was agreed upon, but unhappily misunderstandings arose subsequently which culminated in the recrudescence of agitation and the passive resistance movement. The Transvaal authorities were reluctant enough to take harsh measures but in face of open defiance they had no alternative but to enforce the law and fill the prisons of the country with misguided but respectable Indians of all classes who chose martyrdom rather than suffer a supposed indignity. A more disagreeable duty has rarely fallen to the lot of the government of a self-governing colony, and it may readily be believed that humane and liberal minded statesmen like General Botha and Mr. Smuts would be gladly rid of the whole business not only for the sake of Transvaal, but for the sake also of the Imperial authorities. In the latter connection, it is right to acknowledge that credit is due to the British Government for consistently turning a deaf ear to all suggestions of Imperial interference. Though placed undoubtedly in a position of very serious difficulty and embarassment His Majesty's advisers in England have been wise enough to recognise all through that the people of a self governing colony are entitled to decide for themselves what their future ethnic conditions shall be.

Since the agitation first began the points at issue have been whittled down considerably. The Indian community in the Transvaal no longer claim, if ever they did claim, the free and unrestricted admission of their compatriots as British subjects; while the fuss about the methods of identification insisted upon by the authorities has practically subsided. The present case for the Indians is succinctly summarised by Lord Ampthill, an ex-Indian Governor, who has championed their cause in England, in the introduction which he has furnished to a little biographical sketch of M. K. Gandhi, written by the Rev. Joseph J. Doke, a Baptist minister in Johannesburg. "The Colonial Government," he says, "has but to repeal an Act which has served its purpose, which is now useless and unworkable, and which they themselves declare to be a dead letter, and to make a slight amendment of another Act so as to remove the explicit racial distinction imposed by these laws, and in practice admit a maximum of six Indians annually to the colony, on the old principle of right, and the question would be settled. The Indians would then have no further reason for persisting in a struggle which for them means suffering and ruin, while for the colony it means a scandal and disgrace." The Act referred to as an acknowledged dead letter is the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, which passed the Transvaal Legislature and received the King's assent about two years ago. This enactment, it is contended, places a stigma of race inferiority on Indian of all classes, regardless of rank or education, though the essential object at stake—the restriction of the immigration of Indians—might be easily achieved in a manner void of offence. Lord Ampthill is the author of a suggestion that the difficulty might be fairly met simply by giving the Government fuller powers to restrict by regulation the number of persons belonging to different nationalities who may be allowed to enter the colony as immigrants. Such a change in the general immigration law is open to the obvious objection that it would place a tremendous power in the hands of the executive, but it is pointed out that Parliament would be a sufficient check against its being used improperly to keep out Europeans, while it would entirely do away with the sentimental grievance inseparable from the present law in the minds of the Indian leaders.

A settlement on these lines has been of late strongly urged upon the Transvaal Government by the Johannesburg "Leader," but whether it will commend itself to public opinion is open to serious doubt. The law at present satisfies public opinion precisely for the reason that it is explicit in its virtual prohibition of Asiatic immigration. On the other hand, the enactment proposed to take its place would leave the Government free to admit or exclude Asiatics at its pleasure, and though in practice it would amount to the same thing the opponents of Indian immigration who constitute an overwhelming majority of the electorate, might view the matter in a different light. Though therefore, the early settlement of the difficulty is a consummation devoutly to be wished, we have only faint hopes that an agreement on the lines adumbrated will be found practicable. In the meantime readers who wish to acquaint themselves with the problem from the Indian point of view cannot do better than consult Mr. Doke's interesting if distinctly one-sided book. In the eyes of the author, Mr. Gandhi, the leader of the Indian agitation, is a hero of the first distinction. Without endorsing so indiscriminate an eulogy, we think the character sketch makes it plain that Mr. Gandhi has been actuated in what we consider to be his unwise and wrong-headed policy of passive resistance by high motives, and is in character, education and disposition very far removed indeed from the common type of agitator. "A refined, gentle, chivalrous man—a disciple of Tolstoi" is how Mr. Doke describes him, and undoubtedly the charm of his personality has cast a spell over not a few outside his own community. A barrister by profession, and a Hindu of high caste, the stories related by Mr. Doke of his humiliating treatment on the Natal railways and elsewhere are distinctly painful and suggestive reading. Inevitably they invite the reflection that the unfortunate popular habit—largely the outcome of sheer ignorance—of lumping all Asiatics together, regardless of rank or education, in the despised category of coolies may in this case have been responsible for a deal of political mischief, the results of which have made themselves felt far beyond the confines of South Africa. Nevertheless, it is agreeable to be reminded that the leader of the Indian community has not always been again the Government. He organised the Indian ambulance in the South African war, and personally distinguished himself at Spion Kop, where he and some of his men risked their lives in the care of the wounded. Again, during the native rebellion in Natal, he saw service in a similar capacity, while he was very useful in helping to suppress an outbreak of plague in Johannesburg. Mr. Doke makes the most of these facts, and he is entitled to do so; for they show conclusively that apart from politics there are bright spots in Mr. Gandhi's South African career which greatly redound to his credit.

THE Commander-in-Chief has cancelled his Burma tour, but will visit Allahabad on the 31st January to the 2nd February, and after visiting other places will reach Calcutta on the 11th February.

THE GOVERN R'S TOUR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

"Not long ago I had great pleasure in congratulating Your Highness on the great distinction of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of India conferred upon you by His Majesty the King-Emperor in well deserved recognition of your efforts for the good of your people. May Your Highness long be spread to bear that distinction and to continue to maintain the State of Junagadh in the forefront of the progress of India. In the name of all your guests and my own, I beg to thank Your Highness for the generous and thoughtful hospitality you have accorded us. We are all very grateful for your kindness which will be to us an enduring memory of gracious Eastern customs which will cement friendship and seal the sympathies that we all feel towards you and your loyal people. I thank you for the touching words of appreciation in which you have proposed the toast of my health and again I assure you that I feel those words as an encouragement which I often need in the difficult task which has fallen to my lot. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your cordial reception of the toast and I know you all will join with me in wishing every blessing to His Highness and the good people of Junagadh."

THE SHAHPUR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, JANUARY 26.

This morning H. E. the Governor and H. H the Nawab motored to Shahpur, seven miles distant and there His Excellency opened the Shahpur Kutiana Railway which has been constructed by the Nawab. But before the opening ceremony was performed His Highness the Nawab said:—

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen,—Among the numerous agencies which tend to promote material progress and prosperity, very few so readily captivate the popular imagination or serve the public convenience as a new railway, and yet when the first railway line was proposed to be built in my State in the mid sixties, the Junagadh ministry of those days viewed the scheme with extreme disfavour. Times are greatly changed since then, and Your Excellency's engagements during your present tour show how keenly alive the Kathiawar States now are to the benefits accruing from well-directed railway enterprise. Before requesting Your Excellency to open the Shahpur-Kutiana line, it will not be out of place if I refer briefly to a few of the circumstances connected with the undertaking. A little over three years ago, my present Dewan, while passing through the country which the line traverses, was struck with the fertility of its soil and its very favourable aspect for railway construction, and conceived the idea of connecting Kutiana, which is the third large town in my territory, with the Junagadh integral railway. After consulting Mr. H. S Davies, Agency Engineer, to whom my best thanks are due for his advice and assistance he formulated with my approval, a scheme which was laid before the then Agent to the Governor, Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, who evinced a keen interest in the project, but as certain objections were raised by the neighbouring railway proprietors, he personally inspected the proposed alignment from end to end and made careful local inquiries before submitting my proposal to Government for sanction. This accounts for the lapse of time between the inception of the project and the final sanction of the Secretary of State, for the acceleration of which I am indebted to Your Excellency. Had it not been for Your Excellency's most opportune personal intervention, the new line would have been wholly deprived of the earnings resulting from the present trade season. My grateful acknowledgments are also due to Mr. C. H. A. Hill, Mr. F. W. Allison Babi Fatehdin Khan of Manavadar and Babi Sar Buland Khan of Bantwa for facilitating the carrying out of the scheme, and to Messrs. Rowland, Hadow and Latif Khan for the promptitude with which the construction work has been pushed forward. The branch line passes through a rich cotton-producing country extending over 30 miles. It will serve the towns of Vanthali, Sardargadh, Manavadar, Bantwa and Kutiana, and a total population of 77,500 souls. The goods traffic it is expected to carry, is computed to be 446,085 ton miles per year. The line will cost under 11 lakhs of rupees or about Rs. 35,000 per mile. The net earnings at the outset are estimated to be more than 4½ per cent. I am greatly obliged to Your Excellency for the trouble you have taken in coming down here at a considerable sacrifice of your valuable time to open the new railway and will now ask you to be pleased to start the special train which is waiting near the shamiana.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency in reply said:—"Your Highness, in days gone by railway construction was viewed with disfavour by the States of Kathiawar. The old order has changed and the railway system of this province is now alike a most important factor in promoting its prosperity and a striking proof of the enterprise and sagacity of its Chiefs. In place of the prejudices of the past there is now keen competition among the railway proprietary States as to which shall construct the connections and extensions still to be carried out. Their Highnesses the Jam Saheb, the Maharaja Gaekwar, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and the State of Porbandar are all competitors in this respect, and the Shahpur-Kutiana extension is the second of the three important railway projects with which my delightful visit to Kathiawar will always be associated. I imagine that this must be a record experience for a Governor and it provided a striking evidence of the rapid advance of the province under its wise and enlightened rulers. Although the Junagadh State is the proprietor of this railway line, its usefulness will not be limited to the service of that State. It will provide a long-needed railway communication with the town of Kutiana and the rich districts lying between with corresponding benefits to the cultivators. It will also be a boon to the shareholder of Bantwa and Sardargadh who are represented here to-day with the Chief of Manavadar at their head.

I wish that I had been able to travel over the line to see the country which it traverses, and to accept the kindly offered hospitality of the Chief of Manavadar and the Bantwa shareholders, but I am not so young as I was and I find it necessary to economise strength for the many duties which it is an honour and pleasure to perform during this most interesting tour. As time goes on, you will more and more appreciate the enterprise of H. H. the Nawab in constructing this extension which is certain to prove profitable from a railway point of view apart from the indirect advantages which all-well conceived railway projects can achieve as the developing agents of agricultural areas. I know that some delays have occurred in constructing this valuable line. Those arose partly from the objections of other railway proprietors and partly from other causes, but the completion and opening of a line 30 miles long within a period of two years from the date of the detailed survey need not be regarded as a ground of serious complaint. Diplomatic negotiations have replaced the more rapid and arbitrary measures which characterized Kathiawar in former days, and it is necessary that the Paramount Power should treat the conflicting claim of the many intersecting jurisdictions of this complex province with scrupulous care and justice. We all know that justice sometimes moves slowly, but I think we feel that it is wiser to risk small delays than by hasty decisions to be committed to acts which might have the effect of perpetuating what could be regarded as an injustice. Government is seeking to meet the wishes of the Chiefs of Kathiawar as regards the administration of their railways and to minimise delays in regard to new projects, which I believe will be able to move more rapidly than in the past. In declaring the Shahpur-Kutiana Railway open, which I am about to do, I trust that His Highness will long be spared to see the fruits of his wise enterprise and that this line will attain the utmost success in promoting the advantage of the shareholders and of the cultivators who are the foundation of the prosperity of India."

The Governor, after starting the first train over the line by waving a handsome presentation flag and blowing a whistle, entered it with His Highness and a short trip over the line was made. The Chief of Manavadar and other Bantwa shareholders were presented to the Governor. On return to Shahpur the train was coupled to His Excellency's special and the party returned to camp at Rasul Manzil where the arrivals was in state.

In the evening there was a garden party and illuminations and later the Governor left for Bhavnagar.

THE VISIT TO GONDAL.

The following is the address presented to H. E the Governor at Gondal on Monday, on the occasion of laying the Foundation Stone of the Bhagvatsinhji Silver Jubilee Institute:—

We, the President and Members of the "Shri Bhagvatsinhji Silver Jubilee Central Committee," representing His Highness' numerous subjects, Bhayats, Grasias, friends and admirers, beg, on behalf of the inhabitants of this city, to accord to Your Excellency our most hearty welcome and to express our sincere thanks for the honour you have done us by kindly consenting to lay the foundation stone of "The Bhagvatsinhji Silver Jubilee Institute." His Highness the Thakor Saheb has just completed the 25th year of his wise and enlightened rule, and all classes of his subjects considered it their duty to celebrate the event in a manner suited to the occasion. They are desirous that some permanent memorial should be established to remind them and future generations of His Highness' highly successful administration, and for this purpose they have spontaneously raised by subscription a handsome sum of over rupees 75,000. The aims and object of the Institute have not yet been finally settled, as we have many suggestions before us, every one of which requires careful consideration. It will serve the purpose of a Town Hall where public meetings may be held for promoting public interests. It will also become a most convenient place for delivering popular lectures on useful subjects as well as for receiving and welcoming such distinguished guests as Your Excellency who may be so kind as to pay us a visit. It will be so built as to admit of expansion and development for the purpose of a museum of local products and for technical and industrial training and turning out skilled artisans. At present it will consist of a spacious hall with a gallery on three sides and an ante-room and two waiting-rooms. On both sides of the ante-room there will be ornamental stair-cases leading to the gallery and a magnificent tower in the centre. The whole building is estimated to cost about half a lac of Rupees.

The Institute is the people's memorial raised by them in appreciation of the enlightened principles on which the ruler is carrying on his administration and the way in which he has tried his best to promote the prosperity and social advancement of his subjects. They are proud to know that the views their Chief has acquired by means of his educational attainments are reflected in the wisdom and justice which characterize the government of His Highness, and his subjects have cause to be grateful that they have for a ruler so typical an example of all that is good in the new school of Indian Princes. In the words of Professor Arminius Vambery of Budapest "English, strictly European, culture has not only thoroughly inspired him, but that also in his political sympathies he stands firmly on the side of England. That much is certain that neophytes in our culture of the stamp of the Rajah of Gondal do full honour to the English efforts at civilisation and in the interest of our cultured world, as well as that of our Asia, the multiplication of such models is zealously to be desired." I shall not repeat here all the beneficent measures His Highness has introduced in his State during the administrative career now extending over a quarter of a century. They all bear the stamp of His Highness' personality and the training. After finishing his school course in the Rajkumar College where he was always first in rank, he undertook a voyage to England and distinguished himself as an author of a readable book at the age of 18. At the age of 19 he was put in sole charge of his State. His Installation speech was highly appreciated by the Bombay Government of the day. After having thoroughly reorganised the State machinery he, perhaps, found that his thirst of knowledge had not yet been quenched. In order to allay it he chose to become a regular student of the Edinburgh University, studied medicine for which he had a previous liking and obtained the highest degree in that faculty. From the "Gadi" to the school-bench is not an easy transition, but he braved the difficulties and showed to the world what decision of character he possessed. His published work "A short History of Aryan Medical Science," which was the thesis he presented to the University when he took his Doctor's degree, has received marks of high appreciation on the occasion of his graduation. The honorary degrees of D. C. L., LL. D. have also been conferred on him by the learned Universities of Oxford and Edinburgh respectively. While absent from home, he directed the affairs of his State through his Minister and gave him the benefit of his sound advice from time to time. His Highness has expended enormous sums of money of Railways and public works, and yet he has been able to keep his finances in good order, which shows that he has risen to the height of true statesmanship in managing his affairs. For, the considerations of finance lie at the root of all good government. He has scrupulously preserved the impartiality of his judicial tribunals, has bestowed close attention to the well-being of the cultivators, has removed the burden of many vexatious taxes, has increased trade facilities by the abolition of import and octori duties, promoted the cause of education and done much for the medical care of his people. These and other popular measures have, it is easy to understand, endeared him to his subjects so much that they all joined together to celebrate his Silver Jubilee with unbounded joy and enthusiasm. The popular demonstrations in honour of this event were unique and unparalleled in the history of the Province. This accounts for the ardent desire of a grateful people to raise, among other projects, not yet matured, an Institute with a view to commemorate the occasion. The Memorial, whatever form it may take, will always remind them of the benevolent intentions of their Ruler and his keen solicitude for the public weal. I should not omit to mention here that in his useful work His Highness is very fortunate in securing the whole-hearted sympathy and co-operation of his worthy Consort, Her Highness Nandkunverba, C. I., who has proved to be the veritable mother of the Gondal people in time of distress. In her the Thakor Saheb has a help-mate whose personal gifts fit her for the position she occupies. Although bred in strict seclusion of a Rajput family, she has entered heartily into her husband's views on social questions, and has discarded the "pardah." She is the first Rani of an Indian Ruling Chief to travel round the world, and publish an interesting book in Gujarati, describing her tour. On account of her great accomplishments she was elected President of the Reception Committee of the Gujarati Literary Conference held at Rajkot in October last. His Highness has also got a capable lieutenant in the person of the heir-apparent who was educated at Eton and Oxford and is being initiated into the administrative work. In 1907 during His Highness' short absence in England, he was placed in charge of the State, jointly with the Dewan, and furnishes an example of an early career of high promise. There is a peculiar fitness in the fact that the inauguration ceremony of the Jubilee Institute, bearing the name of a chief who is the idol of his subjects, should be performed by Your Excellency who, by your generous sympathy for the Indian people, has won the esteem and good will of "the subjects many and the ruling few." Your Excellency's name is now a household word in the Presidency, and it will always be remembered as that of a just, capable, sympathetic and impartial ruler who, in the short time of his government, did a great deal to promote the welfare of the Presidency and gave impetus in manifold directions to the moral, material and intellectual advancement of the people. The Gondal subjects have therefore a peculiar reason to be gratified at the memorial, raised by them in honour of their Chief, being tous connected with Your Excellency's revered name, and we congratulate His Highness and ourselves on the good luck that has secured Your Excellency's presence at Gondal at this juncture. We once more tender our warmest thanks to Your Excellency for the great favour you have done us by coming here to-day. On behalf of the Gondal subjects I thank you all, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the kindness with which you have graced this gathering.

I now request Your Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of "The Shri Bhagvatsinhji Silver Jubilee Institute," fervently wishing that the Almighty God may be pleased to confer his blessings on our work, and that he may long spare Your Excellency to hear of its fruits."

The address was read and presented by Mr. Bezanji Merwanji, President, Central Committee.

THE THAKORE SAHIB'S WELCOME.

At the luncheon given later the Takhore Sahib proposed the health of His Excellency in the following terms:—

"My first duty is to welcome Your Excellency to my capital. A visit from His Majesty's representative is naturally valued very highly by the Chiefs. When that representative happens to be one whose bread and practical sympathies with the Princes and people of India have won for him the hearts of all, high and low, it becomes a source of infinite pleasure as well. It is customary I find in welcoming Governors or high officials to lay before them some grievance or another. In order that my welcome, warm and sincere as it is, may not be found wanting in that respect. I would bring to Your Excellency's notice one complaint, and that is, the extreme shortness of your visit. But short as the visit is I am none the less grateful for I know that it had to be fitted into a programme already very full.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—My next pleasant task is at once difficult and easy. (This is not quite so Irish as it appears.) Difficult first because I fear that I cannot do justice to it as nature has not bestowed on me the gift of speech-making and secondly because this is one of those occasions when the presence of a friend becomes embarassing in some ways. For were I to say all I feel I would be guilty of praising a friend to his face and His Excellency would be the first person to resent it. The task, however, is rendered easy by the fact that the toast I do myself the honour to propose is one that does not stand in any need of commendation. I mean the health of His Excellency. Is there any sensible person not only in this Presidency but in the whole of India who does not appreciate His Excellency's kindness and generosity towards the people committed to his care. His strong sense of justice, the rare insight in the working of every Department, the able and practical handling of questions in all their details and the earnest desire for the advancement of the country whose interests he has laid deeply to his heart. Can anyone help admiring the ideal regard for duty to England and to India, whose interests are so closely bound together, that prevailed on him to remain at his post while suffering from overwhelming domestic afflictions under which many a stout heart would have given way and sought rest and quiet in seclusion and retirement. No praise can be too much for such calm fortitude and Bombay cannot be too grateful to His Excellency for not deserting her when his help was most needed. Nations like individuals are liable to distemper. Unhappily India is passing through one at the present time. She is to be congratulated, however, on being so fortunate as to be in such able hands as those of His Excellency Sir George Clarke. Lord Minto and Lord Morley, healers bold enough to adopt heroic measures when necessary, yet full of sympathy for the patient whose welfare is their chief concern. In the hope that His Excellency will be able to see his way to redress the grievance alluded to I ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to drink with all honour to the long life, health and prosperity of my honoured guest and esteemed friend His Excellency Sir George Clarke.

THE FRONTIER OUTLOOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 26.

News from the Frontier states that the position in the Afghan District of Khost in the neighbourhood of the Kurram valley has greatly improved of late. The new Governor of Shahgkasi, Dost Mahomed Khan, has succeeded in winning over the Malik Babrak Khan, the leader of the unruly Jadran tribesmen who has given an undertaking to keep order in his part of the country and to exercise a controlling influence over the other clans. In return he was presented with a firman from the Amir guaranteeing him an annual allowance from the Kabul treasury. It is further reported from Khost that Ghulam Ali Khan, the Commandant of the troops there, has been arrested and sent to Kabul for disobedience of an order.

The new Cantonment which the Amir is said to be forming at Khakai Jabar is well placed from a strategical point of view as it will command the passes in the neighbourhood of Gandamaki. Lines for a garrison of the three armies are to be built on high ground and the water-supply is to be from underground wells that are now being sunk. Timber for buildings can be got in abundance from the slopes of Sufed Koh and the local Khugaini tribesmen have promised to supply it free of cost.

RAILWAY REFRESHMENTS AND GOLD SMUGGLING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JANUARY 26.

The refreshments stalls on the Kolar Gold Fields Railway, given on contract to Natives, having been discovered as a channel by which large quantities of gold were smuggled from time to time, the Mining Board on the representation of the railway police has taken up all the refreshment stalls and will sublet them to known contractors under stringent conditions that will stop the illicit traffic in gold.

THE KOLAR MAIL DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JANUARY 26.

The trial of the daring mail dacoity case on the Kolar, Bowringpet Road, when insured and registered parcels containing Rs. 10,000, were taken away after the bandyman and two passengers were injured, has just been concluded in the Sessions Court, the accused being sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each.

MISSIONARY WORK IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 26.

The first of the four meetings in connection with the Convention organised by the National Missionary Society of India for fostering the missionary spirit among the Christian community in Madras was held yesterday under the presidency of Bishop E. Ingham of the C. M. S. who is now on tour and there was a large attendance. The Chairman made an interesting speech.

PATIALA SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, JANUARY 26.

The Special Tribunal to hear the Patiala Sedition case assembled this morning at the Maharajah's Court-room. On the Court taking seat the President intimated to the defence pleaders that the Maharajah's orders on the petition, filed by accused asking for Maharajah's clemency have not been received yet and that they intended telegraphing to the Maharajah for instructions. In the meantime the case is postponed indefinitely. Lala Munshiram, defence pleader, made a complaint that the police refused to sign the list of the things being returned to accused. The Court promised to look into the matter. Three applications for bail were made, but orders have not been passed.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION IN INDIA.

Meeting in Bombay.

A meeting of the Bombay Medical Profession was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Presidency Association Rooms, Sir Shalchandra Krishna presiding. There was a large number of medical men present.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen—We are met here to-day to discuss a most important problem, I mean the proper registration of the Indian Medical Profession. You are aware that the question of Medical Registration in this Presidency has been off and on discussed since the last more than 25 years. The Surgeon General has started it afresh, and circular letters were addressed to the different Medical Societies in this City, and a meeting of the profession was called under the auspices of the British Medical Association, when an address on the question of Medical Registration was delivered by Colonel Dimmock for Medical practitioners in India and Burma, in which he advocated a General Registration Act for India. In that address Col. Dimmock referred to the opinion of the Surgeon General to the Government of Bombay, wherein he advocated "That the Register should include all University Graduates of recognised Indian Universities." At the second meeting a large number of Military Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants was present—a fact that was entirely unusual and unprecedented; as these men have never been considered duly qualified owing to their very low preliminary and medical education and examination standard. Some qualified medical gentlemen, including members of the Bombay Branch of the British Medical Association, raised a point of order as to whether these Military Assistant Surgeons, formerly properly termed apothecaries and hospital assistants, were to be allowed to take part in the proceedings of the meeting and to vote. The Chairman of that meeting, Colonel Dimmock, ruled these gentlemen out of order, and declared that the Military Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants were entitled to vote at the meeting, as they were invited by the Bombay Branch of the British Medical Association, whose right of inviting them no non-member could object to. Many qualified medical gentlemen, including also many members of the Association, Bombay Branch, disagreed with this decision of the chair and left the hall. Hence that meeting cannot be considered a meeting of the profession.

DULY QUALIFIED MEN.

To-day we duly qualified men meet here to enter a protest against the view the Chairman took, against the action of the Bombay Branch of the British Medical Association whose sole object is to maintain the status and position, and to look to the interest of duly qualified men only. Some members of the Association have also protested against it and even written to the President of the British Medical Association (London). We have also to represent to Government the grounds on which we think the registration should be based. It seems the view which the Surgeon General personally took was expressed in his letter quoted by Col. Dimmock in his address, has prevailed with that meeting and they must have submitted their representation to Government. It is, therefore, our bounden duty to submit to Government our view of the case so that Government may have both sides of the question before them, when they consider the question of registration of medical men in this Presidency.

THE OBJECT OF THE REGISTRATION ACT is to enable the public to differentiate the qualified from the unqualified medical men. It is evident the word "qualified" has been used in a different sense by the Surgeon General and by us. All over the British Empire one and the only definition of a qualified medical man which is acknowledged is that a man should satisfy the minimum standard fixed by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, because on that alone all our Medical education is based. In India alone, however, the word "qualified" has been applied to Military Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants by Government for the exigencies of their service. What we have to bring to the notice of Government is the fact that any lowering of the standard of qualified medical men would lower the medical men of India in the estimation of the whole British Empire, and the position could be extremely harmful to the medical men of India. After many years of fight and representation medical men in India have been successful in getting at the hand of Lord Morley some redress inasmuch as he has in his dispatch on this subject to Lord Minto expressed a desire that the independent medical profession in India should receive every encouragement. The idea of including them on the register is to get the Eurasian Assistant Surgeons some leaves in Lord Morley's scheme as can be seen from a question by Mr. Rees in the Parliament regarding the Military Assistant Surgeons. This means that some good appointments will be thrown open to them. If those who do not maintain the same standard are included in the qualified list; the chances of the really qualified men will be considerably minimised.

NOT A DEAD CLASS.

The Military Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants are not a dead class, but are an active and growing class. They are Government servants and if they are included on the Register they might throw up Government service and would literally swamp the really qualified medical practitioners. Really speaking we want the Registration Act in order that it may raise our status. But by including the Military Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants we shall be dragged to their level and it will considerably lower the status of the Indian medical profession. In the United Kingdom the General Medical Council is opposed to accepting any register which contains the names of men holding lower qualifications than those mentioned by the General Medical Council. An instance in point may be mentioned of the Medical Registration Act in Ceylon. The Executive Committee of the General Medical Council having considered the matter adopted the following resolution:—That the Committee observes with regret that the valuable provisions of the Ceylon Ordinance No. 2 of 1905 have in some particulars been relaxed, they trust that the local exigencies, which appear to have led to the relaxation, may be of a temporary nature, and that Ceylon may soon be in a position again to require that those who undertake to practise any branch of medicine should be fully qualified for that responsible duty."

DEMAND FOR A ROYAL COMMISSION.

A demand has already been made that a Royal Commission be appointed in England to consider the question of non-qualified medical practitioners. This may take plan very soon. Col. Dimmock in his address says, "Sufficient to say that the Colonial Committee of the British Medical Association has been in communication with different Colonial Governments on this subject, and the key-note of their deliberations and recommendations has been that only such qualifications as are registrable in Great Britain and Ireland should be registrable in the Colonies, and that in this respect there should also be reciprocity." This means that on the whole of the British Empire the idea is not only to differentiate qualified from non-qualified medical men, but actually to discourage non-qualified practitioners. It would therefore be futile to accept a Registration Act which would include Military Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants. At present the Indian Graduates are respected in the whole of the British Empire. But if it is known that the Indian Registration Act would include qualified and non-qualified men we shall lose all the facilities we at present enjoy. As it is at present the scales of remuneration for the posts secured by Military Assistant Surgeons are higher and better than the scales of salaries of the Civil Assistant Surgeons, who are generally first class men. We have been complaining off and on about this palpable injustice. If we then consent to putting them on the same Register with us, we shall be simply stultifying ourselves. There is a misapprehention prevelent amongst people. That by opposing the inclusion of non-qualified men, we are likely to do them a great deal of harm. We do not wish to do them any harm at all. If their standard of education be raised to that required by the General Medical Council, we shall all be very glad to receive them with open arms, and I would respectfully urge upon the Government that their reforms of the Subordinate Medical Services should be in this direction and not the adoption of a retrograde step of including them in the Register of Qualified Medical men. It will do good to nobody, but positive harm to the Military Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants and lower the status of the whole Indian Medical Profession in the estimation of the civilized world.

THE SUGGESTED COURSE.

The course suggested by us is calculated to be advantageous to the Military Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants. Once they are on the Register, in their present state, there will be no incentive both to Governmens and to these men to improve their educational standards. Thus their low educational standard will be perpetuated. But if they are kept out of the Register both the Government and these men themselves will be compelled to adopt measures to raise their standard of education and thus improve their status and enable them to be registered. Thus it will be seen that we are not hostile to their interests, but on the contrary we are their real and best friends. If Military Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants must be included, I do not see why men from the Ayurvedic College should not be included also, because their standard of education is just the same as of the others and they are taught just line the others by Graduate lecturers. If, however, for some reasons Government do not see their way to grant us an Act without including these non-qualified men, the whole profession, would pray Government not to force such an unwelcome Act on the Indian Medical Profession, but drop it until such time as their educational standard is raised. The resolutions that will be placed before you by several gentlemen will include several suggestions of a most important character dealing with the creation and constitution of the General Medical Council and Branch Councils. I would urge upon you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to give your earnest consideration to these resolutions and to use very moderate and well considered language whenever you may be anxious to address the meeting. (cheers).

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that the scheme (which was published in the "Bombay Gazette" of Tuesday the 25th instant) be approved and adopted. In support of his proposition, Dr. Katrak said that the Registration Act was one about which considerable misrepresentations existed and it was better, therefore, to know what it exactly was. After explaining what the Act meant, Dr. Katrak said that so far as their policy was concerned all along the past fifty years, they had followed the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland; therefore to say that they had come forward to-day to dissociate from others of the same profession was a misunderstanding or ignorance of the facts. Their demand, he observed, was based on justice.

After referring to Lord Morley's Despatch, Dr. Katrak remarked that so far as justice was concerned, he thought it an insult that the Hospital Assistants, Military Assistant Surgeons and others, mentioned in the scheme, should be brought in their level in the Act which was meant to raise their status.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kirtikar seconded the proposition which was further supported by Dr. Lakhdhir and Dr. Dubash.

Dr. Bardi, who strenuously opposed the proposition, moved an amendment deleting certain portions of the resolution and substituting others in their place.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla agreed with Dr. Katrak on principle, but objected to the term "unqualified" as that would injure the feeling of a very useful body. He was of opinion that the Registration Act was not desirable for the present. He moved an amendment to that effect.

Dr. F. N. Kapadia drew the attention of the meeting to a remark of the Surgeon General to the effect that Hospital Assistants and Military Assistant Surgeons had a practical knowledge of their profession of much greater value than the mere book knowledge possessed by many men who hold high academical qualifications but who lacked practical experience. (Cries of shame).

Both the amendments were lost by a vast majority and the original proposition moved by Dr. Katrak was carried by a very large majority, only seven voting against it.

On the motion of Dr. K. M. Dubash, it was resolved to appoint a Standing Committee of the Bombay Medical Profession to receive communications from Government and other outside bodies affecting the profession and to call a meeting of the profession whenever they deem it necessary.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

AUDITORS.

Regarding the proposed amendments in the New Companies' Act on the subject of the Appointment of Auditors the following suggestion has been addressed to Government:—

To H. B. Clayton, Esqr., I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,—Will you permit me to make a few remarks as regards protecting the interests of the Chartered and Incorporated Accountants in the New Indian Companies' Act?

It has been recently suggested from some quarters that under the New Act, the Associated Accountants, the Corporate Accountants and others should also be allowed to practise as Public Accountants and thus enable them to compete with Chartered and Incorporated Accountants, who have served articles for a number of years in order to earn their degree and I therefore suggest that the Government before taking a final step should require of the intending practitioners as auditors that they have had at the least five years' practical experience in the Accountancy Branch as a Chartered or Incorporated Accountant's Office so as to bring their knowledge up to half way to the standard of efficiency of Chartered and Incorporated Accountants. It is monstrous to think that because the curriculum of a certain Societies' Examination is based on the Syllabus of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the students passing such examination are equal in knowledge to Chartered and Incorporated Accountants; the batch of students mostly book-keepers or Accountants in Mercantile Firms now undergoing a course of training for Associated and Corporate Accountant's Examination, before they think of carrying on a public practice as Accountants and auditors, is in the opinion of many Chartered and Incorporated Accountants better qualified to remain in their own capacity as book-keepers for a further period of five years after passing their examination. To allow in the Indian Companies' Act a person holding certificate of having passed certain examination tests in Book-keeping and Accounts, to pose as an Auditor to a Joint Stock Company soon after they have obtained their certificate, would be no safeguard to the public, as it is desired by the letter of suggestion of Mr. A. C. Rice, Chartered Accountant, and the opinion thereon of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, and such a step instead of bettering the position of Auditors would weaken their status.

It is well worth drawing the attention of the Government to the fact that the Associated, and Corporate Accountants are not required to serve article to Clerkship, a practice most essential for one rightly deserving the name of a qualified professional Accountant, and the only test, at the present moment, the Associated and Corporate Accountants have to go through, is the examination, which, with due diligence and little hard work, can be passed by an average youth of ordinary ability, but the main fact remains and many will agree with me that at the least five years' practical experience in an Accountant's Office is absolutely essential to qualify one as an Auditor.

I hope, the Government in considering the question of Auditors in the proposed New Act will adopt the views expressed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to justify the cause and safeguard the interests of the Indian Companies and the Investors.—I have, etc.,

SORAB R. BATLIBOI,
Incorporated Accountant.

THE CALCUTTA RACE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

Mr. Justice Fletcher passed an order in the rule obtained by Mr. Richard Rowland Davies calling on the stewards of the Turf Club to show cause why they should not be restrained from excluding Davies from the enclosures on the Calcutta Racecourse during race meetings pending the determination of the damage suit brought by Davies against the Stewards of the Turf Club. The plaintiff is an Australian bookmaker and was driven out of the enclosures by the defendants on the 23rd December last. His Lordship discharged the rule on two grounds. First the petitioner was not an inhabitant of Calcutta, and secondly that he did not claim that the encroachment should be removed so that the public might enjoy their rights.

HIGH CO

BY THE WAY.

THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO QUEEN VICTORIA

Excellent progress is being made with the national memorial to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace. Some months ago the first stage was completed and opened to the public. Now the massive pedestal on which the statue of the late Queen, executed by Mr. Thomas Brock, will be mounted has been encased with white marble. The statue of the Queen will stand at a height of eighty feet from the ground, facing the Mall. Already three years have been occupied in the construction and two more will be required to complete it.

ELECTION HUMOURS.

Apropos of kissing tactics at election time, a writer in the "English Illustrated Magazine" tells of Mr. Grenville, an eighteenth-century candidate for Parliamentary honours. He figures in the letters of Cowper, and it appears that he sought the poet's influence on his behalf. Cowper replied that he had no vote and could render no assistance. Grenville, however, was not to be daunted. "Mr. Grenville seized me by the hand," writes Cowper, "kissed the ladies and withdrew. He kissed likewise the maid in the kitchen, and seemed upon the whole a most loving, kind-hearted gentleman. . . . The town seems to be much at his service, and if he be equally successful throughout the country, he will undoubtedly gain his election."

HUNTING-GROUNDS FOR PICKPOCKETS.

Political meetings are happy hunting-grounds for pickpockets. Mr. C. W. Radcliffe-Cooke tells that after a successful meeting the candidate was driving away with a friend, and remarked how gratifying it was to note the interest the young men took in the cause, seeing that the future of the country depended on the rising generation. "Confound the rising generation!" came the surprising exclamation from his companion, who was fumbling in his pockets. "They have taken my watch. How about yours?" The candidate looked down, to find that both his watch and chain were gone. Those young politicians whose enthusiasm had so roused the admiration of the political candidate were swell mobsmen from Birmingham.

AMERICAN PATRIOTIC SONGS.

Which is the most popular of American patriotic songs? This question has at last been decided by an exhaustive investigation recently made by the chief of the music division in the Library of Congress. The first place, it seems, must be given to "Dixie." Second comes "Yankee Doodle," with no limitation that it is strictly no longer a national song, but only a national air. Its history is described as "a perfect maze of conflicting stories," with countless additions to and variations from the original. The "Star Spangled Banner" is also reported to have appeared in fourteen different versions. "Hail Columbia" and "America" are the other songs whose history and use have been carefully studied.

BAPTIST STATISTICS 1909.

The "Baptist Handbook" for 1901, which has just been published, shows that there are now 3,062 Baptist churches in the United Kingdom, with an aggregate membership of 422,455. For the third year in succession the figures show a decrease, though for 1909 it is only about one-fourth of what it was in each of the two previous years. Compared with the figures for 1908 there has been a decline of 1,553, which is entirely due to the continued reaction from the Welsh Revival. In England itself, as also in Scotland and Ireland, the Baptist churches report small increases in the total membership. The total number of Baptist places of worship in the United Kingdom is now 4,146, with a total seating capacity of 1,455,030.

LONG-LIVED MINISTERS.

The obituary section of the Handbook contains memoirs of fifty ministers deceased during the year, including the names of Dr. Dawson Burns the Temperance statistician, and Dr. Rouse, the eminent Hindu scholar and translator. The records bear remarkable testimony to the longevity of ministers of religion as a class. No fewer than four of these fifty ministers had passed the age of ninety, and nine others were upwards of eighty years of age at the time of their death. The average age of the fifty was close upon sixty-seven.

THE BOOKS OF THE YEAR.

The last number of the "Publishers' Circular" gives its usual analytical table showing the number of books recorded as published during the past year, divided up into the various classes of literature and separating new books from new editions. It is worthy of note that, in spite of a mail decrease of ninety-three in 1908 as compared with 1907, there has been an increase of 2,473 in the annual output of books since the commencement of the year 1906. The figures for the ten years previous to 1909 are interesting as showing the development of publishing during the period. We give the figures for 1899 and 1909:

Year.	New Books.	New Editions.	Total
1899	5,971	1,596	7,567
1909	8,446	2,279	10,725

This year, for the first time, the number of books recorded is over 10,000, the actual figures as shown being 10,725. This is an increase of 904 upon last year's figures.

SOME FURTHER COMPARISONS.

It may be noted that the number of new editions has decreased. In 1908 the percentage of new editions was 23·5; this year it is down to 21·2. Taking this year's output and comparing it class by class with last year's, there are the following increases: Religion and Philosophy, 100 Fiction and Juvenile Works, 94; Political and Social 81; Arts and Sciences, 37; Voyages and Travels, 20; History and Biography, 53; Year Books and Serials, 76; Medical Science, 37; Belles Lettres, 47; and Miscellaneous, 479; while there are decreases in the following classes; Educational 8; Law, 17; and Poetry and Drama, 94. The spring publishing season was unusually prolific and prolonged, but the autumn season was marked by still greater activity.

ROYAL SPORTING GROUNDS.

Equally memorable are the Tory and Whig associations respectively of the chief places between which Royal divides the seasons sporting visits. At the Knowsley coverts battue shooting was first brought to its modern scientific perfection by the Rupert of debate (the thirteenth Earl of Derby). At Holkham, as Lord Leicester's guests, the King and Prince of Wales will be shooting over the ground, every inch of which was trodden by Charles James Fox when that statesman made his autumnal campaign against the partridges. It is worth noticing that from the beginning to at least the middle of the nineteenth century the partridge and not the pheasant was the regulation quarry of great Parliamentarians when out with their guns while the long-tailed bird of more brilliant plumage was reserved for very special occasions.

RAINHAM ASSOCIATIONS.

The new year found the Royal guns still busy at another point in the Holkham district. This is Rainham, the shooting-ground on which Fox entirely by himself began work shortly after the dawn of a September day and did not return to the house till the sun had set. During the hours he had been entirely without food, having as his only refreshment some cold "milk punch." At Rainham, too, it was that a generation before Fox, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Townshend's relative, decided that a political firm should be Walpole and Townshend rather than Townshend and Walpole. Rainham also witnessed one of the earliest nineteenth-century improvements in scientific agriculture, Walpole's colleague, Viscount Townshend, by cultivating turnips more systematically than had been done before not only produced many improvements in stock, but did a great deal towards securing the proper rotation of crops.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 38, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MEN AND MATTERS.

LORD SUFFIELD.

That distinguished and personal friend of the King, Lord Suffield, was eighty recently. Lord and Lady Suffield, who have both held numerous high offices in Court for many years past, celebrated their golden wedding nearly six years ago. Before her marriage Lady Suffield was Miss Cecilia Baring, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Baring, and sister of the late Lord Revelstoke. Lord Suffield, who has a great reputation as a horseman, rendered useful service as Superintendent of the Stables and Master of the Buckhounds. Most English sports have had his support, but hunting has always had his special favour. Gunton, the family seat in Norfolk, is noted for the pictures in the house and the deer in the park.

A NOTABLE BARONET.

The death of Sir Charles Strickland, at the age of ninety, removes a Yorkshire baronet of great wealth and position. He owned five country places in that county, and died at Hildenley, near Malton. Ancient customs prevail in Yorkshire, and at Whitby, where the late Sir Charles was Lord of the manor, the laying of the hoorgate or penny hedge is still carried out with strict ceremonial. The hedge is laid by a veteran Yorkshireman, three blasts are blown on a horn in accordance with usage, and the bailiff of the estate is in attendance to see that this devoir is duly performed. The horn that is blown is said to be five hundred years old, and the custom itself is now in its ninth century.

SCARBOROUGH'S UNCROWNED KING.

"The King of Scarborough," as the Earl of Londesborough has been styled owing to his interest in and close associations with that resort, is now forty-five. An allround sportsman, a good judge of horses and a distinguished amateur actor, Lord Londesborough is one of the most popular men in society. At Blankney, his Lincolnshire seat, he has organised an efficient fire-brigade, which has rendered splendid service in that neighbourhood. The brigade is made up from Lord Londesborough's servants, the engine is drawn by his own horses, and he himself is the captain. Christmas is kept on an elaborate scale at Blankney. The historic dishes include a huge sugar ship with a cargo of sweets. This is in honour of Lord Londesborough's ancient title of Hereditary Vice-Admiral of the Yorkshire Coast. Londesborough Lodge, his place at Scarborough is famous for its cricket week hospitality. This magnificent Yorkshire estate, which cost nearly half a million, has on many occasions been honoured by Royal visits. The gardens are exceptionally beautiful, and they are surrounded by an extensive and well-cared-for park. Here, whilst the guest of the present peer's father, the King, then Prince of Wales was attacked by typhoid in 1871.

A MUCH REVERED TETLE.

The Hon. Harriet Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, whose engagement to Mr. Fane, of Boyton Manor, has just been announced, is with her younger sister, the Hon. Fenella Trefusis co-heiress to the ancient barony of Clinton. Their father Lord Clinton is the twenty-first holder of this dignity, which was conferred by Edward I. on John de Clinton in 1299. The barony has several times fallen into abeyance owing to lack of direct male-heirs, and once in the eighteenth century it devolved upon a woman, Margaret sister of the fourteenth baron and wife of Robert Walpole second Earl of Orford. For one hundred and twenty years the Lords Clinton were also Earls of Lincoln a title now enjoyed by the Duke of Newcastle. The ninth Lord Clinton was created Earl of Lincoln in 1572, and he married as his third wife Elizabeth, daughter of Fitzgerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, better known to posterity as "The Fair Geraldine." Should in the ordinary course of nature the barony of Clinton devolve on the Misses Trefusis, there is no reason why either should hold the title. It may continue in abeyance for centuries—for instance, Lord Clinton himself is the eldest co-heir of the barony of Say, which was created in 1342, but fell into abeyance in 1399, and has remained so until this day. The surname of Trefusis came into the family by the marriage of a daughter of the house of Clinton with Francis Trefusis of Trefusis in Cornwall in 1672. The father of the present peer affixed to it in 1867 the hyphenated names of Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes, he having married the only daughter and heiress of Sir John Stuart Hepburn-Forbes.

MR. D. OGDEN MILLS.

Mr. Darius Ogden Mills who died recently was born in New York State in 1825. He was descended from a North of England family which settled on Long Island New York, before the War of Independence. In 1854 he married Miss Jane Cunningham, of New York, and his only daughter is the wife of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, United States Ambassador in London. Mr. Mills was educated in the North Salem Academy and the Mount Pleasant Academy in Sing Sing, became a clerk in New York at the age of 17, and cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Fire county, Buffalo, at 22. At the time of the Californian gold fever in 1848 his two brothers went West, and he soon followed them. There he engaged in various trading enterprises, and returned to New York in less than a year with a profit of £8,000. After loading two vessels with further supplies Mr. Mills again set out for the Pacific Coast and made another successful venture. Soon after this he founded the banking firm of D. O. Mills and Co., the oldest bank in California, which he controlled until 1862. On his return from a trip to Europe in 1858 he reorganised the bank, taking his brother and his cashier as partners.

THE CALIFORNIAN BANK.

In 1864 Mr. Mills started, with a man named Ralston, the Bank of California, of which he was president for nine years. This institution became one of the largest financial concerns in the United States, and enjoyed the highest confidence in the monetary centres of the world. Mr. Mills left the bank in 1873, when it had a capital of £1,000,000. Within two years it closed its doors, and Ralston committed suicide. Mr. Mills promptly came to the rescue, subscribed £200,000 and raised nearly £1,400,000 more. Under his guidance for the next three years the bank was firmly re-established in its former credit and prosperity. Mr. Mill's good fortune became a Californian proverb, and it was a common custom to describe the greatest good fortune as "the luck of D. O. Mills." But success, in this case at least, was not the result of blind luck. Shrewdness, a high business capacity, and unquestionable integrity were the factors which converted into money every venture which Mr. Mills touched. Like so many of America's commercial magnates, Mr. Mills was concerned with enterprises many and varied. His public benefactions were on the same colossal scale as his business. He endowed professorships and scholarships, erected huge school buildings, presented statues, and took a deep interest in social work. One of his pet schemes—which will enhance his memory to readers of this paper—was the "Fresh Air Fund," by which means he was responsible for sending thousands of poor New York children into the country every summer. He was also an active trustee of the Lick Observatory, and of several national museums. Besides the daughter mentioned above, Mr. Mills leaves one son, whose daughter was last year married to the Earl of Granard. In appearance the late financier resembled a typical English judge.

WELL DESERVED HONOURS.

Captain David Beatty, the swift rising star of the Navy, is officially named for promotion, in his turn, to flag rank. How far a man may make opportunities is a vexed question, but Captain Beatty's brilliant career at least proves that he has never missed one. He is only thirty-eight years old, and his rapid rise outstrips Nelson—and this in an age when promotion in the Navy is supposed to be painfully slow. His service covers twenty-six years. He was second in command of the flotilla on the Nile in the Sudan campaign, under Lord Kitchener. The senior officer was wounded, and the remarkable initiative displayed by Lieutenant Beatty secured him a D. S. O. and a command promotion. The Boxer rising gave him another chance, and his daring use of it brought him two wounds and a captaincy before he was thirty. His determined face is prophetic of yet greater things to come.

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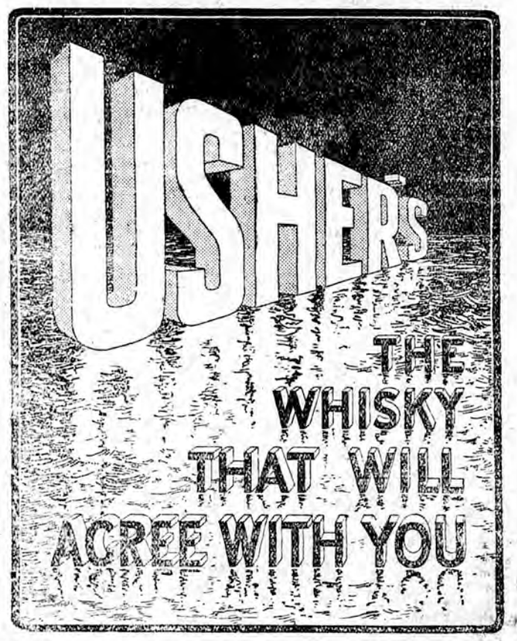

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LATEST MODE FOR EVENING WEAR.

It would seem almost as though the short skirts for evening wear had come, had been seen and had conquered—at all events, so far as dance frocks are concerned. For formal dinner parties and for receptions, no doubt, the long trains will remain in evidence, and it must be confessed that it is far easier for a woman to enter a room with an air of dignity and distinction when she is wearing a gown which can boast a yard or so of trailing drapery, than when she feels acutely conscious that there is a space of some inches between the hem of her skirt and the floor. The new short skirt, however, cannot fail to bring a delightful sense of ease and freedom to dancers of both sexes, since there is no longer any need for an unhappy man to tread delicately lest he should continually alight upon his partner's train. It cannot be denied, too, that when these skirts are smartly cut and arranged with a due sense of proportion they have also a singular charm of their own. One point however, must be insisted upon, The short skirt must not be tied in closely between the ankles and the knees, or the whole reason for its existence is gone, and the discomfort and constraint of the wearer will be quite as great as in the old days, when her time was spent in diving perpetually after an always elusive train. That a short dance-frock may be very graceful has been proved conclusively a charming dress of this kind recalling the most picturesque period of the Louise XVI. fashions, is arranged so that the skirt clears the ground quite comfortably. This costume is carried out in soft vieux rose satin, with straight, full draperies to the skirt, arranged with a coat effect, and opening in front to show a petticoat of satin in a paler shade of pink, lightly veiled with ivory-white chiffon. This ivory chiffon is gathered up into three little ruches and finished with a deep flounce of fine Brussels point lace. Just below the knees a wide vieux rose satin ribbon is threaded in and out through the chiffon, but quite loosely, so that it does not draw the skirt in at all closely, or in any way impede the movements of the wearer. The satin ribbon is knotted on one side, and finished with long sash-ends. Very original also is the style of the bodice, with its satin back and sides, finished with square-shaped diamond buttons, and its wide chemisette of ivory-white chiffon. This chemisette is arranged over pale pink satin, and it consists of a number of tiny ruffles and ruches, set closely together, and drawn in at the waist under a satin belt, below which there are two small tabs of gathered chiffon. Soft folds of vieux rose mousseline de soie are draped over the shoulders, while the sleeves are of Brussels point lace.

SOME NEW EVENING CLOAKS.

In the matter of wraps, both for day and evening wear there are already some new departures to chronicle since the loosely-flowing cloaks of burnous shape carried out in smooth cloths and in pale pastle colourings have become almost too popular to be appreciated by those who pride themselves upon the chic originality of their garments. A cloak which can be reproduced easily for a few shillings in a cheap material loses much of its charm and the great oracles of fashion have been busy of late on both sides of the Channel, endeavouring to devise something altogether new in the way of evening wraps. Among other results of their cogitations we may note the introduction of very handsome long coats made in a semi-fitting shape and carried out in what are known as tapestry brocades. These are very rich silken fabrics, patterned with bold designs and frequently woven in vivid colourings, almost Oriental in their brilliancy and recalling the beautiful tapestries used long years ago for curtains and wall-hangings Linings of plain soft satin give an additional charm to these brocade coats, and they are almost always completed by huge roll collars and cuffs of skunk, while the hems are bordered with a deep flounce of the same fur. In striking contrast to these gorgeous coats, the very magnificence of which makes them unsuitable for quite young people, there are some new evening wraps of the most diaphanous description, made in transparent ivory-white net and lace, lightly showered with diamond paillettes and mother-of-pearl sequins, and lined only with chiffon, in some pale shade of pink or blue, green or heliotrope. It goes without saying that these "airy fairy" mantles offer no protection at all against the cold, and are really fit only for wearing in summer weather, although they have been seen quite lately in Paris and at Monte Carlo. In some instances the wearers supplement these cloaks by close-fitting under-robes of quilted satin, which while they add considerably to the warmth of the wraps and prove the good sense of the wearers yet take away from the charm of the semi-transparent net and chiffon. Other very graceful effects are being arrived at by the arrangement of several veilings of tulle or chiffon, in two or three tones of the same colour, over a satin foundation in some contrasting shade. In the case of a coat in apricot satin, a scheme of this kind is most successfully carried out. The coat itself by the way, is outlined with bands of jewelled embroidery, the existence of which is only in evidence now and then, as the whole of the mantle is draped from throat to feet with three veilings of mousseline de soie, shading from very delicate Malmaison pink to quite a deep shade or rose-colour, the palest tint coming last of all, on the outer side, so that the effect is almost exactly that of the delicate tones of pink and yellow seen in a Gloire de Dijon rose.

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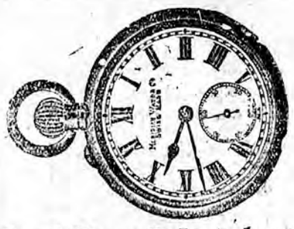

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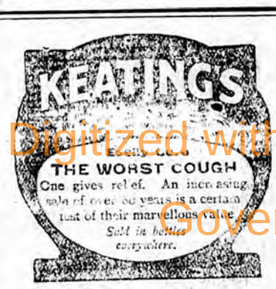
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